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Strikes Hamper Fruit Industry

Box supply cut off—First passenger ship since Pearl Harbor leaves for Orient

By CHAS. L. SHAW

BY the time this column is read British Columbia's crippling forest industries' strike will probably be terminated, but it will take months for the province to recover from its effects.

Not only has the whole economy of British Columbia been adversely affected — because the forests contribute some 40 per cent of all revenue directly or indirectly; but several activities not ordinarily related to the production of lumber have been severely hit.

A few weeks ago, for instance, when the loggers and sawmill workers first threatened to walk out when their demands for wage increases, shorter working week and "union security" were not fully met, few would have predicted that the fruit growers of the Okanagan and other farming regions had much at stake in the issue between employers and employees. Yet the strike had been in progress only a few days when a serious shortage of wooden boxes for the fruit crop became evident. The federal government took steps to meet the emergency by the commandeering of the box plants.

At this writing it is difficult to say just how the fruit growers will be able to find crating material for their big crop. Several of the box plants have been shut down as a result of the woodworkers' strike for more than a month, and at this season such loss of production cannot speedily be regained. The forest industries estimate an overall loss already of more than \$10,000,000, this sum representing the value of lumber, plywood, shingles and other forest products that would have been manufactured during the period of the walkout.

The strike was particularly unfortunate at this time, because it seriously interfered with the postwar transition of industry west of the Rockies that had until then been proceeding satisfactorily. It was a blow to many of the small secondary industries created during the war years and which British Columbia had hoped would prosper and become a permanent fixture, bringing in new dollars and creating new employment for the thousands of men and women who have swarmed into the province during the past half dozen years.

Labor turmoil has been everywhere in evidence in British Columbia in recent months. The forest industries' strike, which directly affected 35,000 loggers and mill employees, was the most serious, of course; but production of Vancouver's largest newspaper was suspended by labor disagreement; a score of foundries were shut down by a metal workers' strike; fishermen refused to go fishing unless promised increased prices for their catch, and mines throughout the Province have been harassed by new demands by the unions.

A Resilient Economy

However, the economy of British Columbia has proved its youthful resiliency in the past and it will probably be demonstrated again. But, as previously noted, it will take months for full recovery, and the all-important export markets for lumber and plywood will be all the hungrier for the goods British Columbia has been unable to deliver.

So far, there has been little or no effect on the political situation in British Columbia from the series of quarrels between capital and labor. Premier John Hart's coalition government has been shrewd enough to remain on the sidelines or at least to take an unprejudiced view of the proceedings. Some people would probably offer the criticism that the government should have intervened more boldly to settle a dispute that had such dire consequences,



but the government was taking no chances.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association sent a strongly worded protest to the government declaring that the loggers' strike was engineered by Communists, but this did not noticeably influence the government. When the loggers sent a mass delegation to Victoria to camp there "until we get results" the government was similarly unimpressed, and the demonstration that was to last indefinitely was called off after one day.

The coalition appears to be as strong as ever and Premier Hart as popular as during the early days of party alliance. When a press report, evidently inspired, from the East announced that Mr. Hart would soon be elevated to the Senate, two Vancouver newspapers editorially urged Mr. Hart to say it wasn't so. His place was in British Columbia, especially now, they told him. The general supposition is that Mr. Hart will eventually become a senator, but not until he has straightened out his major affairs at home, such as a new economic relationship with the Dominion and the other provinces and various other matters that are known to be close to his heart.

Meantime the Progressive Conservatives have chosen Hon. Herbert Anscomb, a member of Mr. Hart's government, to be their provincial leader, succeeding the late R. L. "Pat" Maitland. This is taken as an indication that there will be no permanent merging of the old-line parties into a coalition group, but it is evident that Liberals and Conservatives intend to stick together until conditions in general become more stabilized politically.

A Ship Sails for the Orient

The first passenger ship to leave North America for the Orient since before Pearl Harbor sailed from Vancouver recently with more than 1,300 Japanese repatriates. They were among the first of the British Columbia Japanese who, evacuated from the coastal region in 1941, had expressed a desire to return to the Far East now that peace prevails. A few years ago they were living in Vancouver and other British Columbia cities making a good livelihood, going to school or otherwise happily settled in the country of their adoption. The recent departure of the passenger ship strikingly demonstrated the swift-changing course of events a war can bring.

British Columbia was not sorry to see the Japanese leave, for the Province was determined that never again should it become the point of concentration for a race that has proved itself unassimilable. Yet there is good reason to suppose that as years go by at least some Japanese will re-settle in coastal British Columbia, just as they are becoming located now in the prairies and in eastern provinces where they have found suitable environment for their enterprise. If the Japanese population remaining in Canada after the present program of repatriation is completed is scattered fairly evenly across Canada, British Columbia will not complain.

The sailing of the passenger ship with the Japanese aboard was indicative of another historic milestone, too — the resumption of transpacific trade. The Orient has always been regarded as one of western Canada's prime markets. War completely eliminated it. With the return of peace a huge demand has arisen in China and Japan for the products of Canada and, while months will elapse before conditions of trade are stabilized, west coast exporters and shipping men are laying their plans for a revival on a huge scale.

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Actual photograph of 1947 Studebaker Commander Regal De Luxe 5-Passenger Coupe

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Farmers Go International



Lord Horder
England



H. H. Hannam
Canada



H. D. Louwes
Holland

In conference in London delegates from 31 nations form the International Federation of Agricultural Producers

ate international organization. A. Hoegsbro-Holm, the Danish stalwart of agricultural co-operation, after paying a moving tribute from the liberated countries to Britain, and to the Proud City, declared that the postwar reconstruction of agriculture must be directed by farmers now or the politicians would do it. Even Denmark has had governments he averred, which did not understand the true needs of agriculture.

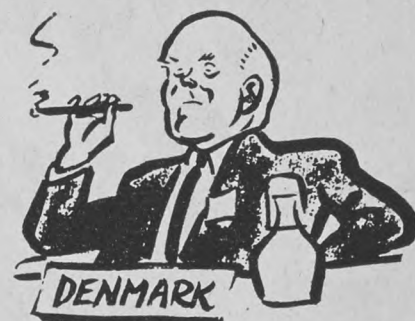
THE Canadian delegation led off with a statement read by H. H. Hannam. It provided a sort of key note, and an extract is worth producing.

"The Canadian delegation believes that the success of an international farm organization should not be judged, in the early stages at least, by the extent to which it may be able to influence matters of international policy, however important it is that such matters find an early place in its program. Its immediate success could well be measured by the extent to which it can promote international understanding and goodwill.

"Because of the circumstances in which we find ourselves, our delegation represents a body of farmers whose outlook is essentially in favor of the freest possible exchange in goods among all nations. The memory of what happened in the thirties as a result of the almost universal development of nationalistic policies is still very real to our farmers. In making this point, we do not wish to be interpreted as ruling out altogether the claim that the farmers of any country have the first right to supply their own domestic market. At the same time, there is the general principle that maximum production at the lowest possible cost can only be secured if encouragement is given to the production of food and other farm products in those countries and areas where they can be produced most economically.

"The best evidence that Canadian farmers believe in and will support such a policy (plenty of food at fair prices) is available in what is happening in wheat

A. Hoegsbro-Holm



R. H. M. Bailey
Clover Bar, Alta.



A. B. Kline
U.S.A.



—Cartoons by courtesy of The Farmers Weekly, England.

THE first international conference of primary producers' organizations took place in Church House, London, under the shadow of Westminster Cathedral from May 21 to 31 and proceeded to form a permanent body now launched as the International Federation of Agricultural Producers; soon contracted to I.F.A.P.

The conference was the natural sequel to the formation of the Food and Agriculture Organization at Quebec last year. F.A.O. is an inter-governmental body. Producers all over the world have concluded that it is not enough; that there should be a federation of farmers' voluntary associations to keep producers' interests to the fore, to advise F.A.O., and to collaborate with it in the execution of policy.

The credit for calling the conference goes to the strong and progressive British National Farmers Unions. For over a year they have been laying the ground work, and when the delegates faced each other across the floor it was evident how well they had built.

Thirty-one nations responded to the invitation. In thirteen of them farmers organizations have progressed to the point where they can speak with national authority for their own producers. Voting at the conference was restricted to groups from these countries. Delegates from the other countries were either farmers sponsored by their governments or department officials, all of whom were invited, and many did, take part in the discussions.

A very worth while preliminary to the work of the conference was a weeks tour on which twenty selected English farms were inspected. The tour put the foreign and Dominion guests in the picture so far as English farming is concerned. It impressed them with the advancing strides which British agriculture is making in the application of new scientific knowledge, in mechanization, and in the organization for the production of specialties. Even the kindest of critics finished that trip with an enhanced appreciation of British farm management.

The conference began on a happy note. In bringing greetings from its countrymen, one delegation after another stressed the over-riding necessity for immedi-

prices this year. For ten long years during the thirties we wrestled with the problem of ever-increasing surpluses of wheat and disastrously low prices. Then the exigencies of a world war wiped out these surpluses and gradually swept our granaries bare. Today the world is hungry and wheat is in great demand. The price at which Canadian wheat should be offered for export became a subject of major national concern. Today Canada is exporting wheat at a price substantially below what might be considered the world demand price. Without the support of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture it is very doubtful if our federal government could have maintained the price at that level. The Federation gave its support, believing that if fair prices in times of plenty are to be recognized as the assured right of farmers, they in their turn should concede the principle of fair prices to consumers in times of scarcity.

"We are convinced that by joining hands with fellow farmers in other lands we can together help to achieve a stability and security for people on the land not possible of attainment on purely national lines.

"Believing this, we look forward to the time in the very near future when our proposed international federation will exert a truly effective influence on international policies and programs, and the competitive international anarchy of the past will be replaced by negotiated co-operative agreements calculated to serve the best interests of producers and consumers everywhere."

THE conference was carried through with probably as little serious controversy as would be possible in an international deliberation. Differences of opinion there were, but a generous spirit of compromise prevailed. There was a bit of a row over the use of a second language at the very outset. The N.F.U. when inviting the delegates advised that without prejudice to subsequent conventions English would be the only working language. The French delegation wouldn't have it. Their intransigence would have gladdened the heart of Henri Bourassa himself. The chairman of the conference set



Canadian and British Delegates in attendance at the London Conference.

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Familiar Pattern

by Katherine Howard

Danger may sometimes feed the hungry and lonely heart as Joan, a war bride was to discover

IT was raining that morning when I knocked at the kitchen door of Kent Richards' farm. It had been raining for three days and I was about tired of it. In our part of Alberta it seems as if the sun should always shine. We are not used to the grey days, and the rain had begun to get on my nerves. So I put on my raincoat, and Tom's old felt hat, and away I went to visit Kent's little English bride, Joan.

I was tired when I got to the Richards' farm. When you're nearing fifty and not as slim as you once were, even a mile walk along a winding river road isn't any too easy. I consoled myself with the thought that there'd be a cup of tea at Kent's. Joan was a great one for making a cup of tea.

The kitchen door was shut tight. I knocked a couple of times and got no answer. At first I thought there was nobody home. Then I heard voices. I knocked again and then I just stood still and waited. But the rain was coming down heavily and I had to do something. I couldn't hear what they were shouting or saying, but they were good and loud. It sounded almost as if Kent and Joan were yelling at one another; but that couldn't be, either. Of course I know very well that even people as crazy in love as Kent and Joan can quarrel and yell at each other once in a while, and it doesn't mean very much, but these voices didn't sound like a lovers' quarrel at all.

So I knocked once more, real loud. The shouting stopped suddenly, and Kent's voice called to come in, so in I went.

Kent was standing against the side of the doorway leading into the living room. He was rolling a cigarette. If you did not know him, you would think he didn't care a hoot. His face was a kind of grey-white shade, and there was a grim line running from his nose down to his chin. His grey eyes had a kind of cold glint in them, too, and his hand shook as he flashed his lighter, and lit his cigarette.

JOANNIE was standing by the east window. She turned as I went in. Her yellow hair was tousled as though she had been running her hands through it, and it looked just like one of my chrysanthemums when the wind has been ruffling them. Her face was white too, but her eyes were big and dark. Joan's eyes are usually blue, like the pansies in the corner of my garden, but then, they were almost black. Her little pointed chin was set pretty firmly too.

It made me feel terrible I can tell you. There were those two grand kids, glaring at one another, as though they hated the sight of each other.

I didn't know what to say or do. To

ask what was wrong seemed futile. Anyway, I figured if they wanted me to know, they would tell me. So I put my parcel on the table. I had baked a fruit cake with some currants and raisins I had been saving for quite a while, and said, "Morning, kids, terrible weather we're having, isn't it?"

Joan did not answer. Kent walked away from the living room doorway, and pulled up the brown cushioned rocker in front of the stove, and said, "Sit down, Bessie. I'm sure glad you came along. Maybe you can put some sense into my wife's crazy head, because I can't. Perhaps seeing you are English, she might listen to you. Tell me, Bessie, when you came out here with Tom, twenty-six years ago, did you ever tell him flatly that you were sick and tired of it? After three months, did you tell him that you were tired of living in Canada, and that you were going to leave him? Did you, Bessie, did you?"

I looked up at his tight, heart-sick face, and a bell started ringing in my ears, like it does when I stoop over suddenly. He did not give me time to answer. He went on with a kind of half sneer, half bitter laugh in his voice.

"My dear wife has just informed me that she's sick of the life on a Canadian farm, and she wants to go home. Home, mind you. Evidently this isn't home. Home is over there—in England, where —"

But before he could go on, Joan had whirled from the window and stood in

front of him. Her eyes were still blazing, and there was a deep red flush high up on her thin cheeks, but the rest of her face was very white. The sleeves of her white blouse were rolled up over her skinny little arms, and she plucked nervously at her navy serge skirt.

"Yes! England," she almost whispered, "England, where my home is a pile of bricks with what's left of my dad and mother and little Peter buried under it. England where there's little that is nice to eat, and the people have to stand in line for hours to get it. England, where they're wearing patched old clothes, and it's going to be pretty cold this winter, without blankets. Where I watched every night and waited for the Jerries to send their buzz bombs, and they did, and they got us—" Her voice broke off suddenly, and she stood, looking straight in-front of her.

I had got my breath now, and I thought I saw an opening. "But Joannie, if it was as bad as all that, why do you want to go back to England?"

"That's just what I can't understand, Bessie," said Kent. He opened the kitchen door and threw the half smoked cigarette out into the rain. "If things were tough out here, I wouldn't mind so much. But everything's fine. Crops coming along good, stock couldn't be better. Prices right. No more gas rationing. Everything's grand, and suddenly Joannie can't stand it and wants to go back. Says she is going back. I don't know what to make of it. Guess she doesn't love me any more!" He walked to the door and stood looking out at the pouring rain.

JOAN stood looking at his back and I knew that she loved him. A woman couldn't look at a man's back, with that expression on her face, unless she did. She loved him all right. A nice warm feeling began to replace the cold chills that were running up and down my spine. As long as she loved him, things would come out all right. Something was behind all this.

"This business hasn't got anything to do with Gerda Holm, has it?" I asked innocently.

"Gerda Holm!" yelled Kent, whirling around from the doorway, "What's Gerda Holm got to do with Joan wanting to go back to England?"

"Maybe she's jealous," I said firmly.

"After all, Kent, you do go a lot to Holm's and Gerda's doing all the work there, and everyone knows that you and Gerda were kind of friendly before you went overseas and met Joannie. Maybe Joannie thinks you are seeing too much of Gerda."

"My Lord! What next?" said Kent, and he walked over to Joan, and took hold of her tightly, grabbing her arms just above the elbows.

"Is it anything to do with Gerda, like Bessie says? Are you jealous Joannie? Do you think I go over to Holm's to see that big brown girl? Do you?" He gave her a little shake, and for a minute she lost her tense unnatural pose, and a little gleam came into her eyes.

"Of course I don't, Kent," she said. "I'm not the least bit jealous of Gerda." Then she pulled away from Kent and stood in front of both of us, with her hands behind her, like a little girl explaining her reasons for being naughty, to some very dense grown-ups.

"But don't you see? It's what you just said yourself. Everything is so perfect here. There's such a lot of everything. Plenty of clothes. Plenty of gasoline. Food! All the food you want. Peace and quiet. No hardships. Nothing to fight. Life goes on like a clock ticking on a wall. Everything is soft and easy. And there's nothing for me to do."

"Here, now!" interrupted Kent. "You know there's lots you can do to help."

"Silly little chores," she said scornfully, "like feeding the chickens and hoeing the garden. Nice peaceful little pastimes to occupy my time, while you are away on the tractor. Gerda Holm drives a tractor. Why can't I learn? I know I could."

"Gerda Holm is a big husky girl who's lived on a farm all her life," I said. "What would a little frail thing like you do on one of those things?"

"I wasn't too frail to be on the anti-aircraft crew," Joan said bitterly, then looking towards the open doorway, she said, "Oh Heavens! Here's Gerda now! And the sight I am! 'Scuse me, Mrs. Murgatroyd, while I run up and fix my face and do my hair."

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Away went the little boat over the grey water towards Holm's buildings in the distance.

How To Move Large Trees

Fairly large trees can be successfully moved without expert assistance

By

W. R. LESLIE

THE making of new scenery on the home landscape is one of the fascinating privileges of mankind. A piece of bare ground may easily and quickly be transformed into a colorful picture. Most persons secure small to medium-sized nursery stock because it is moderate in cost and involves only slight problems in the planting. However, the homemaker who wishes to possess large-sized shrubs and trees at once, or who wishes to salvage some trees from a group that are approaching a crowded condition, has a task demanding some special thought.

It is agreed at once that it can be done—and successfully. Considerable expense is involved. If the tree is over 20 feet tall, usually it is best to engage a professional tree-mover, who has heavy underslung trucks and derricks to do the job. However, at the Morden Experimental Station, elm trees of 6-inch diameter, and spruce 12 feet tall, are moved with such common equipment as a stoneboat, three 12-inch planks and a block and tackle. Smaller trees are moved more simply.

The gardener enjoys his activities more fully by recalling some of the facts about his plants. To begin with, transplanting is a major operation. In fact it is a violent operation. The roots of evergreen trees, such as spruce, extend out from the trunk a distance equal to about the height of the tree. Those of elms, cottonwoods and willows usually range out twice as far as the tree's height. This accounts in large measure for the restrained growth of plants growing close



Left: Dig a hole larger than necessary. Right: Tie the side branches upward with bands of burlap. Centre: A generous ball of earth is essential, and should be kept as nearly intact as possible.



to a row of trees. Transplanting of a tree means a loss of a very large proportion of its roots. Moreover, the roots sacrificed are the youngest and most vigorous ones. Most of the fluid taken up by the tree comes from the soil through the little fine root hairs. These absorbing organs are formed out near the growing tips of roots and rootlets and soon die. The cutting off the great bulk of roots in transplanting is therefore of great importance. In order that a compact, fibrous root system be developed close to the plant, it is very helpful to prune all the side roots to a depth of 1½ to two feet, a year or two before the transplanting is to occur. A further consideration is that most of the vital feeder roots are found in the upper 12 inches of soil. Deeper roots, including the central leader, or taproot, perform their main function by acting as anchors.

Organic matter in the soil is of utmost importance. The application of peat is obviously beneficial. The merit of moving vigorous trees with earth adhering to the root may extend beyond the protection given the roots by the soil. In some cases a helpful fungus has developed and the mycelium or underground stem of the fungus ranges through the earth and assists the plant roots to take up nourishment and moisture. An example at the Morden Experimental Station is the Russet buffaloberry. Failure was experienced several times, until plants from the North were brought in with a lump of earth adhering. These re-established promptly and have thrived.

There are two natural seasons to transplant trees. In each period the tree is dormant, or nearly so. The first is in April when the buds start to swell, showing that active growth processes are beginning. The second favorable period is early September for deciduous

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Putting Pep Into Pastures

By D. A. Brown and E. J. Britten

A FARMER in the vicinity of Brandon recently sought advice from the Dominion Experimental Farm on the replanning of his 800-acre farm, mainly with a view towards producing sufficient hay and pasture for his 60-odd head of cattle and horses.

At the time this request came in, the farm in question had 160 acres of native pasture; 10 acres of cultivated pasture; 20 acres of native hay; 80 acres of cultivated hay and 20 acres of green feed. The 170 acres of pasture proved insufficient to carry his cattle through the year; and so, in partnership with two neighbours, he rented 800 acres of native pasture. In order to feed his 60 animals in 1945, he had 560 acres of pasture (assuming that his stock utilized one-third of the leased pasture).

Wheat has yielded 35 to 40 bushels per acre in recent years on this farm. It is located in a region of fertile soil and a normal rainfall of 18 inches per year. Clearly, the inefficient use of land—especially for

pasture—has been due in this instance more to the lack of crop management than to deficiencies in soil fertility and moisture. Observations made throughout Manitoba confirm the belief that thousands of acres of land are under similar wasteful production. For instance, the 60 animals on this farm required better than 11 acres of pasture each for a normal pasture season of 150 days. In addition, they have the run of stubble fields in the fall. During the past ten years, good cultivated pastures growing mixtures of grass and legumes on the Illustration Station farms in Manitoba, have been carrying satisfactorily one animal to 1.7 acres for a normal pasture season.

MOST pasture land on the prairies consists of native grasses. The bulk of the land is not arable and it is pastured indefinitely, without thought of improve-

ment. Over-grazing is usual and the botanical composition of the grass cover, once made up of nutritious native grasses, has been reduced to the less productive grasses and weeds. These areas too frequently exist as pastures only in imagination. In reality they are merely exercising grounds.

With regard to the small cultivated pastures on many farms, the situation does not greatly differ. Once a field is seeded down, it is in most cases left until it becomes barren. Pasture management, including rotational grazing, fertilization and reseeded is not usually practised.

One very satisfactory method of providing adequate high quality pasture on the average Manitoba farm and on farms generally in the Park Belt of the prairies is to lay out the land to a crop rotation which includes one field of pasture. In recent years the Brandon Experimental Farm has offered a farm planning service and many farms have been studied and

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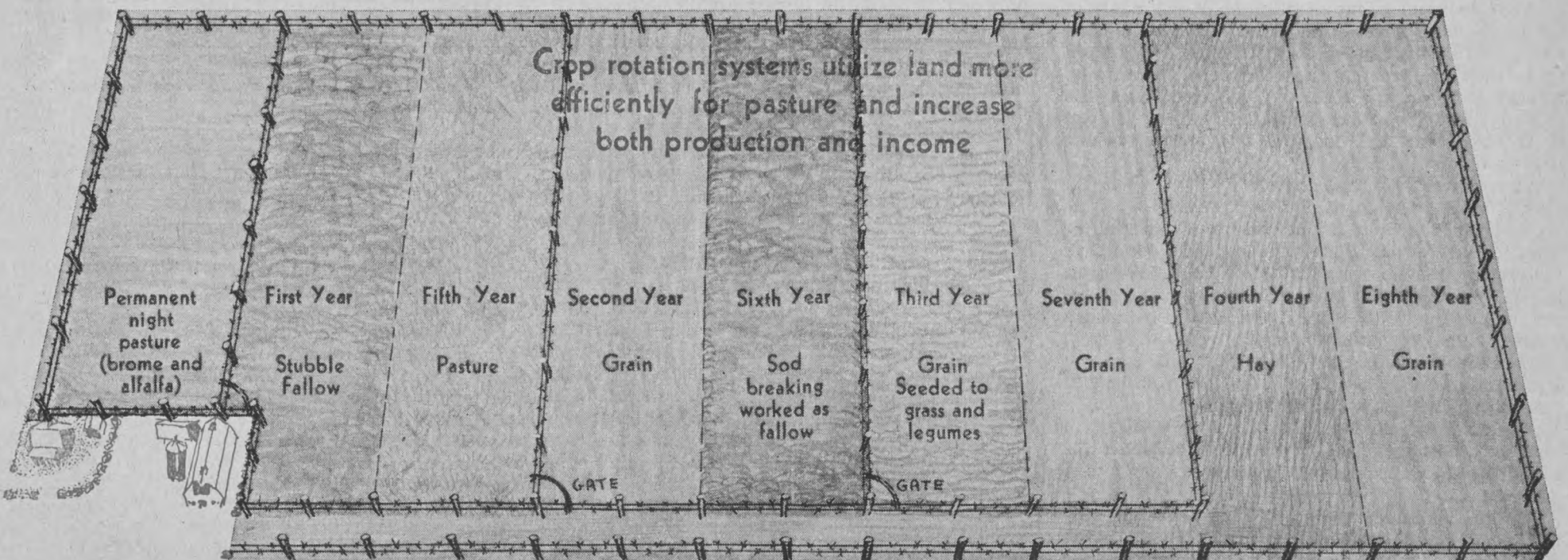
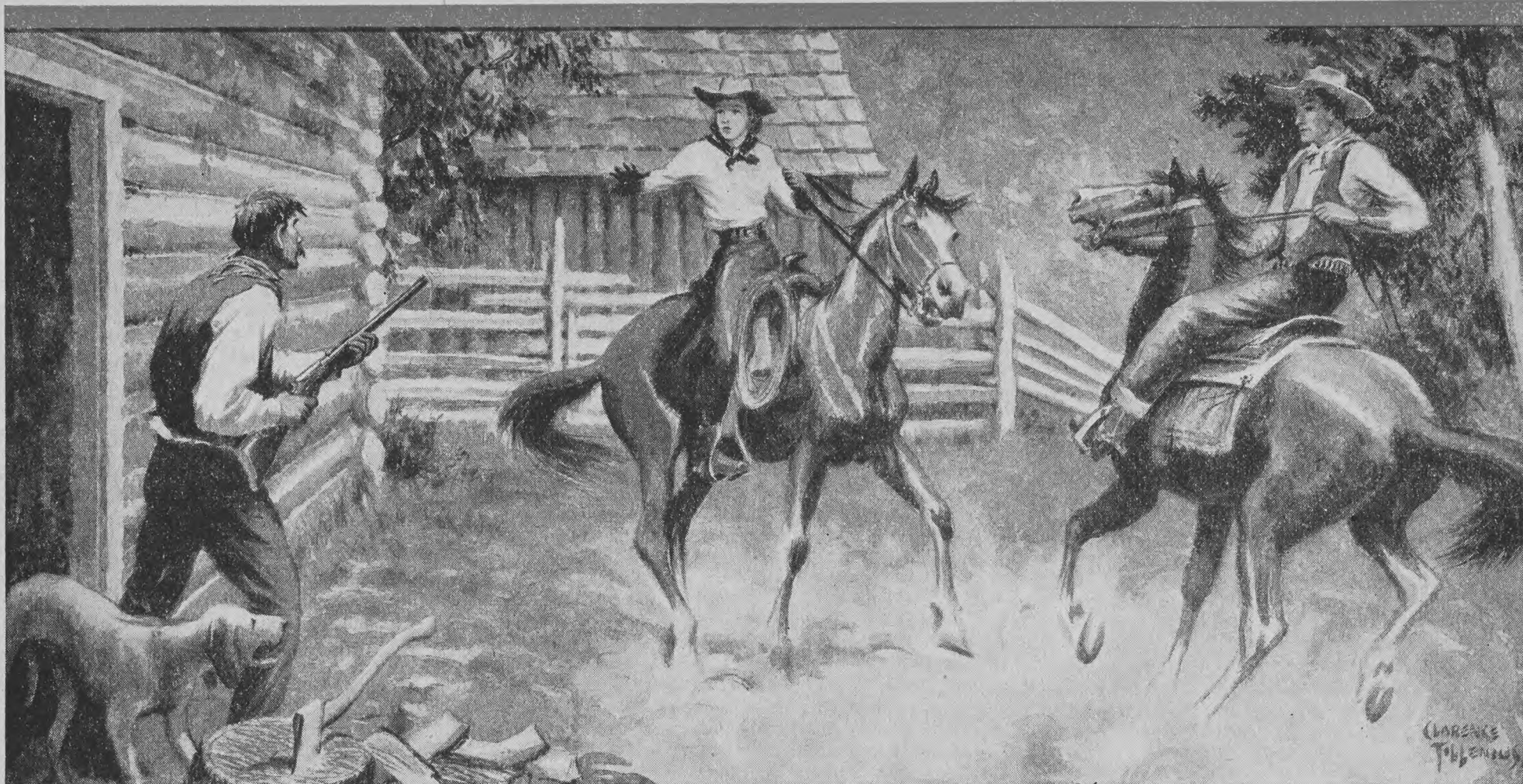


Diagram of an eight-year rotation successfully applied in Manitoba for the provision of hay and pasture and for soil conservation.



A man, lank as the mustard-colored dog, stepped from the lean-to, holding a rifle loosely in his hands.

The Wild Bunch

PART III.

By Ernest Haycox

Illustrated by CLARENCE TILLENIOUS

HOLDING her, he felt the misery that made its havoc in her, and for the first time in many months he had pity for another human being, and this surprised him, since he had thought himself toughened beyond any such feeling. McSween, who now stood on the porch behind him, had turned him against the race of man. Nevertheless, the girl's broken crying hurt him and caused him to think of Harry Ide with anger.

He could not turn his head and he disliked McSween's presence behind him. He said so: "Get away from my back." The three other Sun riders, Bob Carruth and Tap and Slab, had moved out of various corners of the yard and collected before him; they looked dead-beat.

He said again to McSween: "Step around where I can see you."

The girl pulled herself out of his arms and checked her crying. He watched her put away her tragedy and bring her will like iron hoops around her feelings. Her mouth pressed together and at the moment she showed them all a bitter face. McSween had not moved. Goodnight rose and turned, facing the man and watching his expression grow balky. He stepped up to the porch, coming near McSween. "Mind me," he said. McSween spoke through the quick short lifts of his breath: "You ridin' me again? Nothing you can do will budge me if I don't want to budge. I'm one horse you don't break."

"Move down," said Goodnight.

"No," said McSween, "not until I'm ready."

He expected trouble and he had himself braced for it and cocked for it; still, he was slow and Goodnight's fist cracked him in the belly before he got his arms lifted. It drove the wind out of him; his hands dropped, fingers fanwise over his stomach, and his mouth sprang wide open and he stood there in an agony, without breath and unable to get it. Goodnight struck him lightly on the shoulders, swung him and caught him with both hands and flung him off the porch. McSween's boots caught on the steps and he fell on his knees and hands into the yard, and remained like that, his head lopped down. The three other Sun men said nothing.

The girl looked on McSween with a kind of impersonal interest. She turned to the doorway, speaking to Goodnight. "Come in here a moment."

McSween got to his feet slowly and faced Good-

night. The color had entirely gone from his sharp countenance, the insolence and the pride in his own power was vanished. Even so, there was something left—a brand of fanatic stubbornness that made him meet Goodnight's glance with a dead stare.

"Give me my gun back and we'll get the whole thing done with. That's what you want, ain't it?"

The Story Thus Far:

A SOLITARY rider, Frank Goodnight, rode out of the desert, through the Oregon hills, making for Sherman City. He stopped in at Harry Ide's ranch for a drink of water and arrived at the critical moment when Boston Bill was threatening Harry's life. Goodnight thus earned the suspicion and enmity of Bill. Every stranger in that part of the country was a suspect until he tied in with an outfit. No man stayed in the middle way Harry Ide told Goodnight when he offered him a job on his ranch. Goodnight had his own reasons for wanting to be free. He searched in deadly earnest for a man. That man he learned was in the vicinity and his name was Theo McSween. He had been located by Niles Brand. It was Goodnight's intention that McSween should pay in full measure for the suffering and death of his sister.

In Sherman City Goodnight met Rosalia Lind, who owned considerable property and he later learned that Boston Bill loved Rosalia. On the trail next day he met Virginia Overman, who took him to meet her father Hugh Overman, whose life seemed to be shadowed by some great fear. Goodnight accepted the invitation to stay at the Sun Ranch because of his own reasons. McSween was there and soon the two men tangled in a fight. Niles Brand was wounded by a bullet and Goodnight was called to Rosalia's home, where he was sheltered. She tried to warn Goodnight of the danger he was in but he stubbornly refused to listen. He returned to Sun Ranch to find Virginia stunned with grief. Her father was dead.

"Go on back to the bunkhouse," said Goodnight.

McSween spread his legs. He closed his fists and let them hang beside his legs; he had the air of a man talking to himself in silence, commanding himself to stand fast. He never said anything and he seemed half-drugged. Goodnight came down the steps at him, waiting for McSween to break ground, to show fear. He didn't get the chance to see it, for one of the other Sun men pulled McSween around and shoved him toward the bunkhouse.

Goodnight said: "Don't lend the lady-killer a gun, boys," and turned into the house. He closed the door and waited for Virginia to say what was on her mind.

She was in a corner of the room, waiting for him, stony-patient. "You've met Mac somewhere before?"

"No."

"Why ride him then?"

"I can't tell you that," he said.

"I can. Just to be top dog. You hate anything that won't buckle under. I thought you were cruel but then I thought you might have something better in you. I guess I was right in the beginning. Well, that seems to be all that counts here. Do you want to stay on?"

"Yes."

"You know what's happened?"

"I got mixed up with Harry Ide's bunch when I came up the road."

"So it was Ide?" she said. "I knew they'd be from the desert but I wasn't sure he led the party. You see what it's like. Where are your sympathies—or does it matter?"

HE could have told her that her hurts mattered, but he did not. All he said was: "It doesn't matter. They've probably got me tagged as against them anyhow, since I'm here."

"I've got to keep this ranch. I don't want to be driven away."

"We can try," he said. "There ought to be men enough in the hills to lend a hand."

She said: "That's what I fear."

He studied the answer. He pointed to the lamp on the table near her. "Turn that down," and he gave a glance round about to the windows of the room. She lowered the wick, throwing the room into half-darkness as he said: "I'm not certain of Mac."

"Do you doubt he'll try to kill you now?"

Turn to page 43

In Praise of a Monopoly

By Col. P. M. ABEL

THE British Milk Marketing Board is the most arresting and significant farmer-controlled trading organization in the world. A tall claim, but it is supported by the freely expressed opinion of farmers from every continent foregathered this summer in London to plan a future for agriculture. Conceived in a time of intense depression, successful beyond the wildest hopes of its originators, it now stands at the parting of the ways. British farm producers passing through the transition stage between war and peace are trying to peer through the veil which obscures the future. Will a socially minded nation accept the achievements and aims of the M.M.B. as a satisfactory degree of socialization, or will it proceed to a thorough-going nationalization of agriculture involving rigid state control of farming in all its aspects?

Before commenting on this choice let us trace the development of the M.M.B. and measure its attainments.

In 1931 the milk producers of England and Wales—and there were about 140,000 of them—were in the slough of despond. There is no need to remind Canadian farmers who had to sell oats for ten cents a bushel, or cattle for less than the cost of transport to market, of the severity with which the world-wide depression bore down upon agriculture. British milk producers, burdened with high fixed charges, found themselves competing with New Zealand butter sold in London at prices representing four pence per gallon of milk.

The ruinous price of surplus milk, as it is called in Canada, or manufacturing milk as the British style it, reacted on the fluid milk business. Price cutting and vicious competition reduced the trade to chaos. Distributors large and small knifed each other and in the end joined the wailing chorus.

In these circumstances the present Lord Addison, then Minister of Agriculture in the Labor government, and Sir Arthur Street, put forward the idea of a producers' organization designed to control the marketing of agricultural products such as domestic milk, and they secured the passage of the 1931 Marketing Act to provide the necessary legal framework.

Notice in passing that the National Farmers' Union, which, one suspects, was not too friendly with the Labor government of that time, severely criticized the Act because it made no provision for restricting imported agricultural products. This body of farmers took the view that there was no point in developing a marketing organization which would always be liable to shipwreck by foreign or dominion dumping. And so the Baldwin government, newly come to power, passed supplementary legislation known as the 1933 Marketing Act, which promised government action to control imports if it could be shown that such imports were jeopardizing the operation of any farmers' marketing scheme.

In the meantime the N.F.U. hatched a scheme for milk marketing based on the 1931 legislation. While the government were willing to authorize a producer controlled monopoly it would not sign a blank check. Any proposed scheme had to be vetted. Accordingly a Committee appointed by the ministry of agriculture, and headed by Sir Edward Grigg, sat for two weeks listening to representatives of distributors, consumers, and other interests which were touched by the proposed monopoly. The evidence gave birth to some amendments and the scheme was put to a vote of dairy farmers. The N.F.U. conducted the election. Three-quarters of the milk producers in the country cast a ballot and 96 per cent of the voters declared in favor. On October 6, 1933, the farmers of England and Wales took over the milk business of the country.

The skeleton of the scheme looks like this in outline.

England is divided into nine, and Wales into two,

marketing regions, each of which sends a democratically elected member to the Central Board, sitting at Thames Ditton, up-river from London. No producer in the land can legally sell milk, except through the Board. Each producer is directed by the Board where to consign his product, either to distributors for eventual sale as fluid milk, or to factories for processing into butter, cheese, or any of the other numerous products now made from milk in Britain. From 10 to 30 per cent of domestic production is, and must continue to be, manufactured.

The Board collects from all the distributors and manufacturers. Obviously milk sold for direct consumption commands a higher price than that which is manufactured. Nevertheless the income from all sources is pooled by regions and all primary producers within a given region get the same price for a given grade of milk in any one month, regardless of the way in which that particular milk is utilized.

Special provision had to be framed for milk peddlers, more euphoniously styled "producer-retailers" in Britain. There were over 46,000 of them at the commencement of the scheme, many of them operating on a very small scale, pushing the product of two or three cows about the streets in a barrow. It was properly contended that these men were certain to benefit from the operation of the scheme and should therefore contribute towards its support. Even though their produce never left their hands, the Board protected their market by diverting potential price-depressing competitive supplies. Consequently peddlers must be licensed by the Board, report production and sales, and make a payment that brings their net price to a level comparable to the pool price.

British milk producers pay a penny in the pound to maintain a democratically controlled monopoly which has brought order out of chaos and profit out of loss

It involved 140,000 farmers signing a wordy contract of a kind which delights lawyers and leaves everyone else in the dark. It required them to fill in forms which might as well have been written in Arabic. Good staff was hard to attract because the crêpe hangers had freely predicted that such an ambitious undertaking was bound to fail. But the impossible was achieved and the checks went out on the dot. It was a feat of bookkeeping that outrivals the 1919 French government's efforts to find out how much it owed and to whom.

The administration hardly had an opportunity to draw a long breath before warfare broke out on a new front. A creamery operator in Cumberland notified about 500 producers that after a given date, then almost upon them, his plant could accept no more product. The Board interpreted this as a manoeuvre to beat down the price locally. Its answer was prompt and decisive. It secured premises, assembled machinery and

commenced creamery operations on its own account.

The Cumberland skirmish was a warning and shortly thereafter the Board built nine other creameries, cheese factories or collecting depots at strategically located points so that any emergency threatening the movement of product could be met. These manufacturing plants serve another indispensable purpose. They provide exhaustive cost data which is used in price negotiations with private factories.

In one of the early public hearings a private creamery operator contended that his by-product had a very limited demand and therefore only a small allowance could be made for it in determining the price of what farmers delivered to him. While the Board's general

manager, Sidney Foster, contradicted this evidence on the witness stand he could not speak in pounds, shillings and pence. Soon afterwards the operation of the Board's creameries provided the information and an upward adjustment in the price of the raw product was immediately allowed.

The Cumberland episode sealed another loophole. It was obvious that no board could operate in England if private interests could divert milk from Scotland into given areas to dislocate local supply and price arrangements. The upshot was that Scottish farmers were persuaded in 1934 that they too required a Milk Marketing Board operating along similar lines to its English counterpart.

As the M.M.B. operates without share capital it was necessary to finance initial operations entirely on bank credit. That is now a thing of the past. In a dozen years of trading the Board has built up a reserve of £1,000,000 and the shoe is on the other foot. The farmers' organization now lends money to the bank.

The Board had not been long established when it was besieged by milk producers to recover outstanding debts owed to them by distributors. Many small distributors, unable to make ends meet, were delinquent over payments and eventually defaulted, a chronic malady in the old days of unrestricted trading. Under powers delegated by the 1931 Act the Board can drive unreliable traders out of the business. It has put the quietus on more than five thousand of them altogether and unpaid milk accounts are now almost a thing of the past.

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Walter Touchstone "An ill-favored thing Sir, but mine own. (Aside) She costs but five millions and a half."

—Whether You Like It Or Not. Act V. Scene IV.

What a prodigy of work the infant Board undertook and successfully accomplished in the first month of its life! There was no possibility of starting cautiously and profiting by mistakes. The administrative problem was nearly as great in the first month of operation as it is now. At the commencement of the scheme producers continued to deliver to their old customers. Starting on October 6 the new management had to assemble a staff, find out how much milk had been sold and to whom, collect the equivalent of \$15,000,000 from 20,000 buyers, and distribute it equitably to producers, all before November 20.

THE Country GUIDE

with which is Incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM AND HOME.

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The Second Postwar Budget

Mr. Ilsley's second postwar budget is another reminder of the cost of waging this peace. Those who expected great reductions in taxes, now that most of the soldiers are back in civies, and the factories back on peace time production, may be disappointed, but realities have to be faced. The figures covering expenditures for the last fiscal year which ended on March 31, covered, of course, about six weeks when Canada was throwing everything she had into the war and also a period of several months when homeward troop movements were at their height. War costs, including rehabilitation, were \$3,558,454,000 out of a total expenditure of \$4,691,307,000. War expenditures were down \$860 million and total expenditures down \$454 million. For the current fiscal year Mr. Ilsley expects to spend \$2½ billion and to collect around \$2½ billion, leaving a deficit of \$300 million. But another billion will be needed for the export credits that have been promised. As at March 31 the unmatured funded debt of the Dominion was \$16,807 million.

* * * *

The tax reductions will affect all but the six Canadians whose income exceeds \$250,000. By raising the exemption from \$660 to \$750 for single persons and from \$1,200 to \$1,500 for married persons, and with more liberal allowances for dependents some 550,000 are relieved altogether from paying income taxes after the first of next year. Farmers and fishermen are allowed to average their incomes over three years if they want to, an overdue concession. There is also some scaling down of the rates, a point which Mr. Ilsley, for some reason, didn't make much of in his speech. All told he expects to collect \$143,000,000, or 23 per cent, less on next year's incomes than on this year's, assuming that incomes remain at the same level. But then he expects to collect \$135 million less from corporations, besides big reductions in the excess profits tax.

* * * *

Mr. Ilsley announced the government's long awaited policy on the taxation of co-operatives. He offered a compromise to the pools as a basis of settlement. There will be no taxation imposed for the business years ending prior to 1942. For the two business years ending in 1942 and 1943 actual cash paid out as patronage dividends will be allowed as deductions from taxable income. For the two years ending in 1944 and 1945 such funds will not be allowed as deductions. Beginning with the present business year which ends on July 31, patronage dividends will be allowed as deductions but for calculating the tax, allowance must be made for a reasonable return on share and borrowed capital. Three per cent is set as a reasonable return. The principle of share capital in co-operatives is therefore recognized. The return on capital and the money retained as reserves are included in the category of taxable income. The principle is extended to non-co-operative companies which pay patronage dividends. If this compromise is not accepted by the pools it will be withdrawn and the matter settled on a legal basis by the courts.

* * * *

Just what the government proposes to do in view of the deadlocked Dominion-Provincial conference is revealed. The financial basis re-

mains the same. The change is that the provinces have the privilege of accepting the offer individually and that the trial term is extended from three to five years. Some of the social security measures, including health insurance, are deferred. Non-participating provinces would be free to impose personal income taxes, deductible from the Dominion tax up to five per cent, and corporation taxes which would not be allowed as deductions. Succession duties collected by such provinces would be allowed as deductions up to 50 per cent of the Dominion tax.

The federal revenues will not be affected by the budgetary provisions until after the first of next year. The tariff changes are few and generally downward. The national income is running around \$11,100 million, only half a billion below the wartime peak, but an overhanging cloud of apprehension regarding inflation requires a cautious finance minister. Canada has one in Finance Minister Ilsley.

Farmers Organize Internationally

After the first World War the nations met at Versailles. There the Peace Treaty was drafted and there the League of Nations was born. But in that postwar settlement agriculture, the world's greatest industry, the occupation which employs most of the human race, had no representation and no voice. The Canadian Council of Agriculture sent its secretary, N. P. Lambert, now Senator Lambert, to Versailles as an observer. There is no record that he met any farmers' representatives of other nations.

Labor was represented at Versailles. Trust labor to be on the watchtower and on the job. Out of Versailles, as a functioning wing of the League of Nations, came the International Labor Office. Its function was to promote the interests and to raise the working standards of labor throughout the world. The I.L.O. is still functioning. It is the only vestige of the League of Nations to survive.

Another postwar settlement is upon us. The world's affairs are again being rearranged, but in this case, the voice of agriculture is to be heard. The initiative was taken by the Farmers' Unions of the United Kingdom. The conference in London was the result. It is reviewed elsewhere in this issue by Col. P. M. Abel, who covered the conference for The Country Guide. Out of this conference came the International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

The Food and Agricultural Organization headed by Sir John Boyd Orr is an intergovernmental body. Its function is to find facts and make recommendations regarding the improvement of the dietary standards of its member nations. It cannot, however, produce a single calorie. That is the job of the farmers. The work of F.A.O. and of I.F.A.P. is therefore complementary. F.A.O. can find out what, and how much of it, is needed. The I.F.A.P. can help formulate policies for its production. The various plans for the rehabilitation and extension of world trade, such as Bretton Woods, will provide the financial machinery for the movement of food products from surplus to deficit areas.

The inauguration of an international farmers' organization is, therefore, part of the conscious international effort to make this a better world to live in. It is a complex and difficult business and performance will necessarily fall short of ultimate objectives. The sceptics, of course, will make the most of that. But one thing is certain among all the postwar uncertainties: Unless something is attempted, nothing will be done.

Soaking the Rich

The "soak the rich" idea has been applied with vigor under wartime income taxes and as things look when gazing into the future, big salaries will not mean much from now on either. For last year 160 persons reported incomes of over \$100,000 each. Their incomes totalled \$27,860,000, but when the Department of National Revenue got through with them they had only

\$3,378,000 left. That source of federal revenue was pretty well sucked dry. Or take all those who reported incomes of over \$25,000. There were 2,800 of them and they reported total incomes of \$131,477,000. Of this the income tax gatherers laid hands on \$90,355,000, leaving \$41,122,000, which wouldn't go far in meeting the war and postwar bills at Ottawa.

And so, the fact emerges that soaking the rich for about all they can take still leaves a lot of bills to be paid. It is the people of small or moderate incomes who have to whack up most of the money. There is a reason. As Abraham Lincoln remarked, "God must like the common people, he makes so many of them." Of the 2,365,000 income taxpayers in Canada, 2,299,500 earned not more than \$5,000 a year according to their income tax returns. They reported combined incomes of \$3,882,546,000 and paid \$403,898,000 in income taxes which is pretty well on to two-thirds of the total collected from individuals. Either in fighting or financing, the war couldn't have been won without the common people.

Of course, corporations pay income taxes too. In 1945 they paid \$276,403,849. The catch here is that if this tax is continued, ways and means will be found to pass it on to the consumers, and the same common people would pay most of it in higher prices for their purchases. Excess profit tax collections grossed \$465,805,357. The Country Guide cannot go along with Mr. Ilsley in saying this tax should be abolished. It would, of course, tend to dry up as a source of government revenue but it is one tax that tends to keep prices down. All this pother about the removal of the tax being necessary so that business will have funds for expansion may apply on some scattered businesses, but for the most part, it is so much baloney. On the Toronto Stock Exchange alone money is changing hands at the rate of \$90 million a month.

Succession duties yielded only \$17,250,797, and considerably over half of it was collected in



Looking for a place to alight.

Ontario. That is where most of the big shots die. The succession duties can hardly be classed as confiscatory and there is no danger of business being socialized by the inheritance tax route. Even a funeral of the first class doesn't yield much revenue.

Whether the Dominion and the provinces agree or continue to disagree about who will collect the taxes they still will have to be paid. And the bulk of them will still have to be paid by the common people. Soaking the rich provides but a fraction of the public revenue required in these expansive days.

No Time for Decontrol

Last December Parliament passed the Emergency Powers Statute which replaced the War Measures Act. It will expire at the end of this year. Among the emergency measures which will expire with it, unless it is extended, is price control. The way things have been going, this country certainly will not be ready for price decontrol by December 31.

The shift from war to peacetime production in industry falls into two stages. The first is reconversion in which factories are retooled back again to make civilian goods. Then the reconverted factories are faced with the tremendous undertaking of making civilian goods plentiful again. Until the double-barreled process is complete buying power will exceed the supply of goods and inflation will continue to be a threat.

The process is far from complete. It has been delayed by strikes and other difficulties. The public attention has been focussed on the great strikes in which scores or even hundreds of thousands of men have been involved. But smaller labor troubles, which got little except local publicity, have probably been, in the aggregate, of almost as great importance.

The Progressive Conservative opposition is quite right in maintaining that the country is tired of price controls. Of course, it is tired of them. It was also tired of the war but that did not mean that it was ready to throw up the sponge and accept defeat. This Dominion continued to throw all it had into the war until victory was complete. It is also willing to put up with price control until the victory over inflation is complete.

A Word of Appreciation

When he arrived in Canada to negotiate a wheat agreement Food Minister Strachey, of Great Britain, made this statement:

"Canadian farmers have stuck by us through all this war. They have supplied us with almost all our wheat and they did not try to wring the last shilling from us. Now they want security of a firm, stable agreement under which we will go on buying wheat from them at a fair price. I think that such an agreement on reasonable terms will be just as much in our interest as theirs."

The offer of a bilateral wheat agreement was not acceptable to Canada, which sees in such arrangements an impediment to world trade and believes that trade agreements respecting wheat, if adopted at all, should be on a multilateral basis. But the word of appreciation to Canadian farmers is welcome. Canada has been generous in its treatment of the Old Country and feels it has a claim on Old Country gratitude. The claim is not based on Canada's contribution to the war, which was as much for the defense of this country as of Britain. But after extending gifts and credits amounting to nearly \$5,000 million it would rankle a bit, if, for example, British pounds sterling should show a preference for the Argentine which, during the war, aided and abetted the Axis powers in every possible way short of actual participation in hostilities. On the other hand, this country will have to be prepared to take more British goods. As Mr. Strachey said about wheat, that will be just as much in our interest as theirs.

Under the PEACE TOWER

PERHAPS it's time you got a report from the Plug Hat Front. Now that the war is over, we are starting to exhumate the striped pants and tall hats once more, as we make ready for the renewal of Operation Teacup. Down in these parts, such things are important.

I think the first offensive came when the cabinet ministers' wives gave their reception. By some strange process of reasoning, the press gallery was omitted. Only the officers of the gallery got cards. Now in these parts, a newspaperman has traditionally held the same rights as a member of parliament or a senator, and generally speaking, having regard to the hazards of elections, he holds them longer! The official hostess was Mrs. James Ilsley, wife of Hon. James Ilsley, acting prime minister.

Whatever got into the Ilsleys nobody seems to know, but everybody was invited except the gallery. We had diplomats as thick as Hollywood extras, we had enough Brass Hats to lose a dozen wars, and we had members and senators falling all over each other. They were all there—all but the press. This, of course, did not sit well with the boys, and you can bet your life that Prime Minister King would not have pulled such a social bonehead. However, the faux pas did not stop at that. Somebody put W. G. (Gib) Weir, Liberal Whip, up to write a letter to the press gallery saying that while of course the press could not come to the reception, they might come afterwards for the dance. To most of us, this just looked like the lord of the manor letting the servants join the family at prayers.

"Shall we boycott it?" scrawled one scribe across Gib's letter, and that's just about what the press did.

Most of the gallery men have little time for such events, and often the majority of them do not show up. But they resent being left out, particularly when everybody you could think of was invited.

We now turn to the Governor-General's garden party. This was an intimate little affair, with 3,500 showing up. What disturbed the embassies here though, was something that would never occur to the average prairie person. It was important to find out what the Governor-General was wearing. You heard me—I said it was important to find out what the Governor-General was wearing. General consternation broke out when it was learned that he was wearing a grey topper, with duds to match. "So what!" the average fellow from Ochre River would say, and he'd go as he pleased. Not our diplomats. For two days, there was fussing and fuming backwards and forwards, and not least affected was the American Embassy. For Hon. W. H. Atherton is not only United States Ambassador but Dean of the Corps and all the complaints came to him. Here was the trouble. Not for love nor money could the diplomats buy, borrow or steal a pearl grey topper. Like a mustache cup, either you have one or you haven't. His Excellency had; the others hadn't. The crux of the matter was this, that if they showed up in homburgs, it might be considered as not honoring their own countries sufficiently, or it could be further construed as a slight affront to His Excellency. It would be comparable to turning up in sport shirt and tan shoes when everybody else was wearing his Sunday best.

They tell me, that for two days, the diplomats stewed about it, and you could not get the important people at the American Embassy on the phone, as they fretted and fussed and fumed with all the other foreign potentates, about Viscount Alexander and his pearl grey topper. The diplomats finally had to go either with glossy plug hats or black homburgs. It will take weeks for some of the more sensitive ambassadors to get over their mortification.

THEN came the matter of the foreign power, who, entertaining on a national day, suddenly realized they had overlooked the press. They had more sense than some, however, and at the eleventh hour, got hold of a press gallery list. Appalled by the long list of names, they muttered something about it not being that big a party.

"Invite them all, and only a few will show up, and what's more, nobody will be offended," was the advice of a veteran newspaperman. So the foreign power sent cards to all the press. Mr. Howe was talking atoms

that day, nobody had time to go, and everybody was happy about everything.

Not so lucky was the United Kingdom. A formal reception, very pukkah, was given at the Chateau Laurier so that Those Who Counted could meet Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, new United Kingdom High Commissioner, and Lady Clutterbuck. The press was overlooked. But what saved the day that time was very in-

nocently carried out by Karl Homuth, Progressive Conservative for Waterloo South. He invited the whole gallery to a pigs' knuckles and sauerkraut party, which took place at the same time that the haute monde was Clutterbucking down at the Chateau. John Bracken and other celebrities showed up at the pigs' knuckles counter; Karl, the host, kept dispensing the hospitality with a steady hand, and the event lingered on for hours. Operation Teacup was saved from a serious onslaught by so simple a combination as pigs' knuckles and sauerkraut!

Now we shift back to the Americans. Their press relations generally have been about the worst of any of the foreign powers, because of their stuffy attitude. For instance, when Eisenhower came here in January, they kept him away from most newspaper contacts. They would not even deliver a message from Betty Styran, Citizen reporter, who wanted to interview Mrs. Eisenhower. Innocent as the request was, it was never transmitted to Mrs. Eisenhower. But the real stupidity came when they issued an invitation list to the Eisenhower reception. Hundreds and hundreds of people were asked, but among those banned were the society editors of both papers. Yet the Embassy expected a write-up of the big reception. Investigation indicated that there was a bottleneck in the U.S. Embassy, and since Lewis Clark, First Secretary, handles such things, they do say that the Alabama-born functionary feels keenly about The Right People. In the Deep South, such things are important. Anyway, the gossip is that he won the Eisenhower battle, kept the press away, and felt very proud of himself.

BUT the June garden party which took place at the Ambassador's house in snooty Rockcliffe turned out differently. It was said that Mr. Clark moved in quickly to exclude most of the press, and others whom he didn't think belonged, but another force in the Embassy moved in at the same time. The fiercest foray in all Operation Teacup during the 1946 campaign was fought behind those white Wellington Street walls. This time the Old South lost, and the list was thrown wide open. All the press gallery was invited.

So goes Operation Teacup, a social campaign that never ends, so do we manage things on the Plug Hat Front. There are things you rarely hear about unless you live in Ottawa, almost never see in print, no matter where you live. But it is by such things that we measure progress in these parts.

It is interesting to contemplate, that in a world threatened with destruction by atoms, with decimation by starvation, these are the things that help keep some of us amused in Ottawa.



NEWS OF AGRI- CULTURE



[Guide photos.]

Above: A group of livestock scientists at the Edmonton meeting of the Society of Animal Production recently.

Left: Fiftieth Anniversary group at the Western Stock Growers Association convention held at Calgary last month.

Partners With The Almighty

THIS Association was formed for the special purpose of bringing about an improvement in the crops of Canada by the general use of good seed; and good seed selected in such a way as not failing to leave the crop larger and better, but to leave the farmer himself more intelligent and more capable."

This quotation from one of the presidential addresses of the late Dr. J. W. Robertson, founder and for many years president of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, still stands symbolic of the Association which held its forty-second annual meeting in Winnipeg, June 20-22. Along with the name of Dr. Robertson, must be associated George H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Dominion Department of Agriculture from the inception of the Seed Branch in 1902, until his superannuation in 1935 and of whom it has been said, "To him undoubtedly is due more than to anyone else, the birth and development of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association." Along with these two names must be associated, also, the name of Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist, Ottawa, who became secretary of the Association in its second year and not only continued in that capacity for many years, but has brought to its support during all its existence, the strength of long experience and a devotion to its principles for which the Association will ever have cause to be grateful.

Born June 15, 1904, with an initial membership of 164 ambitious seed growers, the Association now shows, via the report of Secretary W. T. G. Wiener, to the Winnipeg Convention, a total of 2,827 C.S.G.A. members in 1945, who grew 287 varieties of crops of all kinds including 85,987 acres of wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, field peas, field beans and corn (an increase of 41 per cent over the year before); 18,757 acres devoted to forage and root crop seeds (a decrease of seven per cent); and who produced 228,569 pounds of vegetable and tobacco seed (increase of 39 per cent over 1944).

MEMBERSHIP in an association dedicated to the production of good seed means little in itself, unless the individual member is an actual producer of such seed. Thus the effectiveness of the year by year work of the C.S.G.A. is reflected in the number of growers receiving certificates of registration. This number has varied considerably, depending on general economic conditions in agriculture and on the supply of labor with which to carry on the meticulously careful work of preparing land for planting seed crops, roguing the crops intended for registration, harvesting by methods calculated to preserve purity of the seed, and a thorough cleaning of the seed after harvest in order that it may be presented to the purchaser in its best marketable form. Consequently, though the Association granted certificates in 1929, to 1,553 members, this number fell to 883 in 1933. This was the low mark of the depression, after which numbers gradually increased, reaching 1,311 in 1935, went

upwards to 1,526 in 1937, almost doubling (2,805) by 1938 and attaining a highwater mark of 3,491 in 1940. During the next few years war exerted its influence and the number fell in 1943, to a low wartime figure of 2,523.

It is significant of the importance of the cereal grains in seed production, that a little more than one-third (950) of the total number of members receiving certificates (2,725) live in the province of Saskatchewan, Ontario coming next with 561, Alberta with 521, Manitoba with 332 and British Columbia 110. Of the other four provinces, none reached 100 growers receiving certificates and Quebec tailed the list with only 22 or about one-third the number from Prince Edward Island.

C.S.G.A. members produced 1,025,169 bushels of registered seed wheat last year of which Thatcher accounted for 725,223 bushels; 1,408,632 bushels of registered seed oats, of which Ajax accounted for 620,468 bushels and Victory 392,642 bushels; 278,693 bushels of registered seed barley of which O.A.C. 21, accounted for 140,933 bushels; 86,601 bushels of registered seed flax of which Royal was responsible for 75,051 bushels.

THE unique character of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association rests upon three primary considerations. First is the fact that it consists of and is controlled by seed growers themselves. Second, is the close co-operation and harmony between the Association and both Dominion and Provincial governments, each of the latter naming one director to the Board of the Association, while the Dominion government supports the work of the Association financially and supplies inspectors for fields to be registered, through the Plant Products Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Third, is the exceptionally high standard set by the Association for its registered and elite seed, which places such Association seed in a category definitely higher than official government grades provided in the Seeds Act.

Over a period of 42 years, experience involving the production of pure seed of so many different crops and varieties has produced a set of complex regulations, fully understood in their entirety perhaps, only by directors and officials of the Association and by the inspectors. Individual members are required to know only those regulations concerning the crops they themselves are growing and, for the most part, only those regulations having to do with the production of registered seed. "Foundation Stock," produced only by the originator of a strain or a variety or by a designated institution, is described as, "the uncontaminated, traceable progeny of an approved variety or strain, while "Foundation Stock Seed," means seed from a crop of foundation stock, which has been recorded by the C.S.G.A. "Elite Stock," which derives directly from foundation stock, is "the uncontaminated traceable progeny of foundation stock or of elite stock, when registered by the C.S.G.A.," provided such

stock conforms to the standards specified by the Association. Thus, elite stock seed is registered and carries a special elite stock seed certificate, but all registered seed is not elite stock seed, since it may be several generations away from the latter and is registered on this basis.

REPORTS presented to the Convention from the directors representing eight of the nine provinces, are always a feature of the Seed Growers' Convention. They bring to a focus the problems and the achievements of groups of growers operating with different crops in many cases and under different geographical and climatic conditions. In British Columbia, for instance, emphasis was placed on the growth of vegetable-seed production, which last year amounted to \$1,449,493, an increase of more than \$200,000 over 1944. Of this total amount, about three-quarters was sold either as registered or certified seed. Flower seed too, increased substantially in British Columbia and amounted to \$155,893, perhaps 95 per cent of the total flower seed grown in Canada. These seeds do not come under the Seeds Act, but are sold entirely on the responsibility of the grower. Field crop seeds last year, were valued at \$432,277, making a total seed production in British Columbia of more than two million dollars.

In Alberta 27,500 acres of registered cereal grains were inspected, of which Victory was the most popular oat variety; Thatcher the leading variety of wheat and Titan the most favored variety of barley. Of 145 growers of registered forage crop seed, 128 grew registered alfalfa. Forage crop seed production in Alberta last year included about six million pounds of alfalfa seed, 1½ million pounds of alsike and Altaswede clovers, and 500,000 pounds of creeping red fescue.

In Saskatchewan about 1,000 registered growers produced approximately 300,000 bushels of pure variety seeds, of which by far the greater proportion, was reported as being registered seed and the balance certified seed. At least one-half of all registered seed produced was exported to Belgium or to other European countries by way of UNRRA. The estimated yield of registered seed of all varieties in 1945, was 1,395,701 bushels, of which 92 per cent of the wheat was Thatcher, 54 per cent of the oats was Ajax and 20 per cent Victory, while 68 per cent of the barley was calculated to be of the O.A.C. 21 variety.

Manitoba, in 1945, harvested cereal, forage and vegetable seed crops worth more than \$2,000,000. Vegetable seeds amounted to approximately \$50,000, with the balance equally divided between cereals and forage crop seeds.

Five wheat varieties were grown for seed, of which Regent accounted for 57 per cent and Thatcher 20 per cent. In oats, Ajax accounted for 71 per cent

of the acreage and Exeter 19 per cent. Seven varieties of barley were grown, but O.A.C. 21 accounted for 36 per cent, Sanalta 28 per cent and Plush 24 per cent. Royal flax accounted for 92 per cent of the flax seed acreage. Marketed through the Manitoba Crop Improvement Association, about 70,000 bushels of registered seed were disposed of for approximately \$136,000, or a handling 63 per cent greater than in 1944. Fourteen carloads of registered wheat, oats and barley, were exported through UNRRA, to Belgium and Yugoslavia.

In Ontario, the only large eastern seed-growing province, 236 acres of registered wheat, 6,873 acres of registered oats, 578 acres of registered barley, 706 acres of registered peas were grown, in addition to 164 acres of field beans, 194 acres of soybeans, 149 acres of field corn and 5,374 acres of hybrid field corn. Among smaller seed crops grown in Ontario, 7,445 pounds of vegetable seeds were produced, in addition to three acres of flax, 34 acres of red clover, 33½ of mangels, 20 acres of sweet turnips and 350 pounds of tobacco.

BECAUSE of the highly technical nature of the work of the Association and its members, attendance at a Canadian Seed Growers' Annual Convention makes comparatively dull listening except to persons vitally interested.

For the same reason, resolutions for the most part, cover convention decisions on technical matters. One resolution at the Winnipeg Convention which received the whole-hearted endorsement of the several hundred delegates in attendance, called attention to the importance of an adequate inspection staff, in order that prompt inspection of standing grain might be provided. Since inspectors are supplied by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the resolution requested not only more inspectors, but better salaries for these men.

Officers of the Association, for the most part, are men of long contact and experience with the C.S.G.A., which is almost essential in view of the technical detail with which they must be familiar. Consequently, few changes in the directorate occur from year to year and even the presidents generally hold office for a three-year term. Alex M. Stewart, Ailsa Craig, Ontario, received the hearty thanks of the Convention for his excellent work as President, while Howard P. Wright, Airdrie, Alberta, was credited with a great deal of the work involved in consolidating the intricate regulations of the Association. The thanks of the Convention, too, were freely offered to the Secretary-Treasurer W. T. G. Wiener and his able and loyal and first assistant, Miss Helen Henry, as well as to other members of the staff who have carried on loyally under difficult conditions during recent years.



1.



2.



3.

1. Alex M. Stewart, Ailsa Craig, Ont., President; 2. Howard P. Wright, Airdrie, Alta., Vice-president; and, 3. W. T. G. Wiener, Ottawa, Ont., Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Mid-Harvest Breakdowns May Mean Heavy Crop Losses

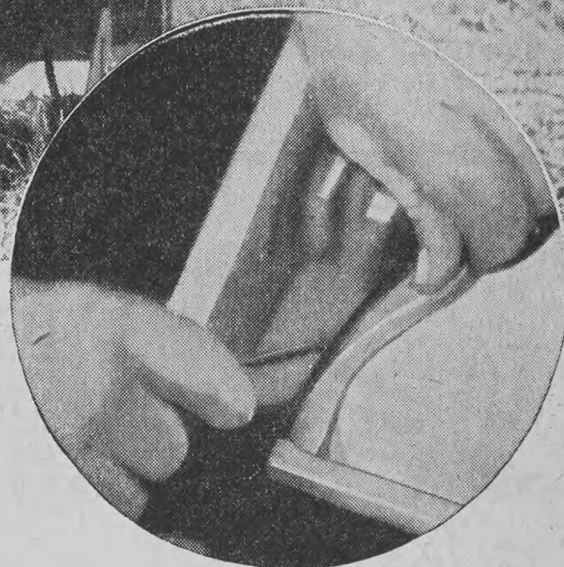


TIME out for repairs during the harvest season is a heavy drain on the farmer's pocketbook. Replacement parts are still hard to get. Every hour lost adds to costs, cuts into profits.

Proper lubrication reduces breakdown risk to a minimum. Agricultural authorities say that the length of life and freedom from trouble of any farm implement is determined largely by the lubrication it receives. Farmers who take better than average care of their machinery get as much as double the average work-life out of their equipment.

The day is past when "any old oil or grease" was thought good enough for farm machinery. No one has time to gamble these days when machinery and labour are scarce. That's one of the reasons why more and more farmers are changing over to McColl-Frontenac lubricants and fuels.

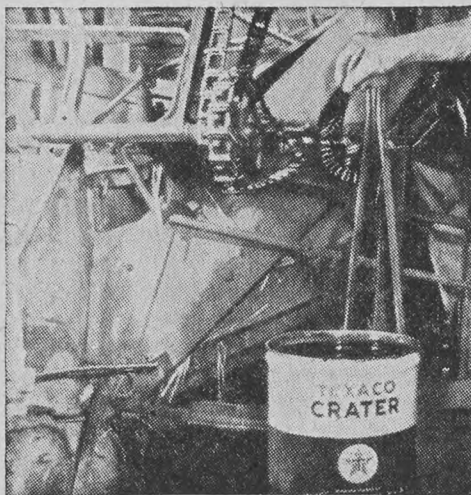
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Western Stock Growers 50th Anniversary

FIFTY years is a long time for an agricultural organization to have lived in western Canada. Nevertheless, the first meeting of the Western Stock Growers Association was held at Calgary on Monday, December 28, 1896, twelve years after Calgary was incorporated as a town, five years after rail communication had been established between Calgary and Edmonton, and ten years before the Dominion government carved the Province of Alberta out of the old Northwest Territories.

At its inception, the founders of the Western Stock Growers Association were ambitious. They decided "To promote, encourage, develop and protect the livestock industry and all its branches in western Canada." Today, the Association is but a segment of livestock organization in the four western provinces, and represents but a portion of a large and important industry.


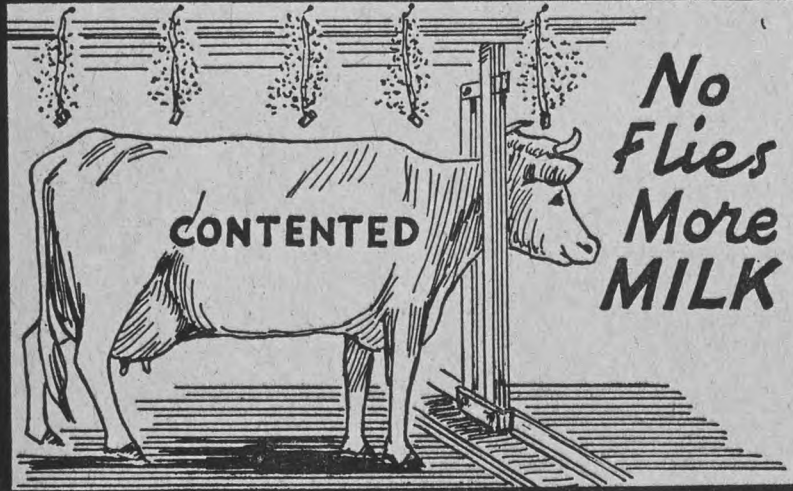
As at April 30, Secretary-Manager Kenneth Coppock reported a membership of 1,332, of whom 75 were two years or more in arrears. Attendance at the Calgary meeting held June 12 to 14 was disappointing, partly, perhaps, because no annual meeting was held last year; and perhaps, also, because recent heavy rains may have made some roads more or less impassable. Total registration included about 100 members and around 50 visitors, which must have been very disappointing for a 50th anniversary meeting.

During the past year, the report of the Secretary-Manager shows the Association to have engaged in a wide field of activity and to have increased its assets substantially from \$6,083.00 a year ago, to \$21,040.00 as at April 30. Of this amount, only \$2,233.00 was free surplus, the balance being earmarked for special funds, chiefly an industry fund which was set up in order to finance industry problems and to assist the council of western beef producers.

The Association has concerned itself during the year with the utilization of horn tax money collected by the Alberta government; with the work of the western Canadian council of beef producers and that of the Canadian council, of which the Secretary-Manager has been Acting Secretary-Treasurer; with the revision of and adjustments in the provincial grazing policy; with a program for the control of Bang's disease; and with brand inspections and the warble fly control program. Similarly, outside the Province, matters such as income and excess profits taxes, tariff matters related to livestock, condemnation insurance and other matters of similar general importance have been dealt with and passed on to the Council of Canadian Beef Producers.

That the Canadian cattle industry warrants efficient organization was demonstrated by Jack Byers, Western Livestock Supervisor, Dominion Department of Agriculture, when he presented figures showing that the estimated value of beef cattle and cattle products, including dairy products, but not including hogs, sheep, lambs or wool, for the 11 years 1931-41 inclusive, amounted to \$2,885,993,000, as compared with the estimated value of wheat for the same period which amounted to \$2,051,505,000, or an excess value for cattle and cattle products during the 11 years of \$794,448,000. Canada's cattle population today, something less than 11 million head, is a growth of 338 years since Champlain brought the first few head of cattle from Old France to the colony of New France, now the Province of Quebec.

Since the census of 1931, Canadian cattle have increased by about 2 3/4 million head. Our surplus cattle must be exported, and for the last 65 years, according to Mr. Byers, we have, in fact, exported an average of 200,000 head per year either in the form of live cattle or dressed beef. From eight to 18 per cent of our total beef product must be exported annually, but since a United Kingdom market is promised for all our surplus up to the beginning of 1948, the problem facing beef cattle producers, including members of the Western Stock Growers Association, is the disposal of surplus cattle for the years following 1947. This is, in fact, why the Association has clamored so insistently for the re-opening of the U.S. market for live cattle.

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[Guide photos.]

LIVE

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1. Carving the barbecue beef. 2. Outdoor lunch at Feeders' day. 3. Percherons on Parade.

Feeders' Day Silver Anniversary

FOR 25 years now, Alberta livestock men have wended their way to the University of Alberta on the first or second Saturday in June. The occasion is Feeders' Day, when the Department of Animal Husbandry (now Animal Science) reports to its constituency—the taxpayers of the Province in general, if they care to come, but especially to the feeders and breeders of livestock, on whose behalf the work of the Department is inaugurated and completed. Actually, the constituency extends beyond the bounds of Alberta, and each year University Stock Farm (located about two miles from the University proper) is the mecca for a small but growing number of persons interested in livestock, who come, perhaps, from other western provinces to hear the results of experiments conducted during the year.

The 1946 event marked the silver anniversary of Feeders' Day. Despite side roads made very muddy by recent heavy rains, several hundred persons turned out on Saturday, June 8. To mark the occasion, the University had printed, for the first time, the results of the year's work; and a special four-page cover condensed briefly, not only the history of the last 25 years in livestock work at the university, but reproduced pictures of outstanding champions, which, at Chicago and the Toronto Royal, had brought renown to the University and to the livestock industry of Alberta.

To further mark the occasion, the picnic lunch which is always a feature of Feeders' Day, was marked by the preparation of a barbecued steer, grown at the University and prepared, western range style, by Walter Leslie, of Masinasin, Alberta. Mr. Leslie has officiated at many such barbecue functions and is in demand frequently in the cattle country of southern Alberta. Testimony to his skill came from the hundreds of persons who thronged the tables in front of the livestock pavilion at University Stock Farm, and in much less than it took to kill and dress the steer, left nothing but some scraps and the memory of a pleasant occasion.

Immediately after lunch, and before the crowd returned to the pavilion where the results of experimental work were presented to the gathering, a brief parade of livestock was put on, including only a few animals of the different breeds of horses, beef and dairy cattle maintained at the University.

A special feature of the 25th anniversary of Feeders' Day was an explanation by J. G. Taggart, Chairman of the Canadian Meat Board, and Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Adjustment Board, of the work of the Canadian Meat Board, which, since the fall of 1939, has exported to the United Kingdom more than \$730 million worth of Canadian meat and meat products. Including sales to UNNRRA during the last year and a half, about three billion pounds of meat and meat products have been exported from Canada, of which about 300 million pounds have been beef, about 300 million pounds miscellaneous meat products, chiefly offals, while practically all of the remainder were Wiltshire sides.

Mr. Taggart was able to assure those present that, of the total seaboard value

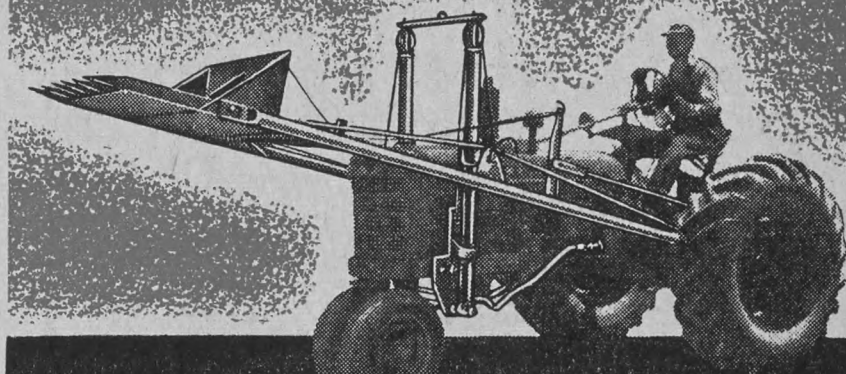
of all exported meat and meat products handled by the Canadian Meat Board, approximately 80 per cent has found its way back to the producers and suppliers of livestock, with the remaining two-tenths, or 20 per cent, divided more or less equally between the processing and transportation companies. Using these proportions, which are the result of hundreds of thousands of transactions, and applying them to the case of a single 1,000-pound steer, selling at \$12 per hundred pounds, it would mean that, in addition to \$120 received by the farmer, the steer would be worth a further \$30, or \$150 in all, delivered at seaboard, fully processed and ready for shipment overseas. Of this additional \$30, the packers would have received approximately \$15, and the transportation companies an equal amount.

AS Dr. R. D. Sinclair, Dean of the College of Agriculture, told the gathering, there is nothing very mysterious about experimental work conducted with animals. What is necessary is to provide livestock, either steers, dairy cattle, pigs or sheep, with specified management and feed conditions, so that the animals themselves can tell their own story as to what feed they like best, and under what conditions they will make the most economical gains, to develop into the most desirable market types. In this way, animals may answer yes or no to a specific question. They may even stage a hunger strike, and "in some cases, if they are asked a question that is unreasonable, they may even lie down and die."

"Suppose," said Dr. Sinclair, "we want to know what kind of feed they prefer at different stages of growth. We may think we know without asking their opinion, but actually, they know best. We will place before them, in separate self feeders, ground oats, ground wheat, ground barley, and a protein-mineral supplement. In other words we will let them help themselves and use their own judgment. They will eat a large percentage of oats during the early stages of growth, then increase the amount of barley, and at a later stage switch over to wheat. They will spend a good deal of their time while they are small, at the feeders containing the protein-mineral supplement. As they increase in age and size, they will eat less and less of this, until they are taking very little as they reach the finishing stage. In their own way, they have told us a good deal about blending grains, and about the proportion of grain and supplements which should be used at different stages of the growth. They have delivered a judgment on the question at issue by making it possible for us to calculate the number of pounds of feed eaten daily."

Similarly, if an experimentalist wants to know from any group of animals how many pounds of feed are going to be required for 100 pounds of gain, or if the use of wheat, instead of barley, will produce more fat in the carcass of pigs, the animals themselves can give the answer. "During the past 25 years," said Dean Sinclair, "the beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine on the University Farm have solved a good many problems for livestock feeders." Their answers, translated at the annual Feeders Days over the past 25 years, have been carried to

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all parts of the Province of Alberta, and into other provinces as well.

BUT learning to talk experimentally with animals is not the only reason for livestock experiments. For example, Professor J. P. Sackville, head of the Department of Animal Science, reported certain experiments with range-bred cattle, which have a bearing not only on desirable feed for satisfactory gains to market age, but on the best utilization of Alberta land. He told about bringing weaned calves off the range in the fall of the year weighing around 400 pounds, carrying them through the winter on feed that was largely hay, with very little grain, putting them on grass the following summer, followed by 30 to 60 days of cover crops in the fall, and the final finishing in the feed lot of from 30 to 60 days to bring them to a weight about 1,100 pounds, qualifying as grain fed market cattle, with a grain expenditure of not more than 20 to 25 bushels, as compared with 40 to 50 bushels required for feed-lot finishing over a period of five or six months. These cattle, said Professor Sackville, are the prime users of cheap grass land, and in the economics of Alberta agriculture, beef cattle should be held largely to this niche for which Nature has so well suited them.

Dean Sinclair reported a test of two lots of 16 bacon hogs each, as to the comparative efficiency of hand-feeding and self-feeding. The tests showed few significant differences in this respect, but it did show that 100 pounds of gain on bacon hogs grown in western Canada (put under test at 85 pounds weight) can be secured with about 425 pounds of grain and supplement; that such hogs, when marketed at about 205 pounds, can grade 13 out of 15 grade A, and return 82 cents per bushel for oats, and \$1.15 per bushel for barley, without counting the premium on grade A hogs. The experiment also shows the influence of the sire in bacon hog production, since there were in the test 16 pigs sired by one boar, and 14 sired by another. Of these two sets of progeny, it was noted that the pigs sired by the one boar, when killed and examined as carcasses, showed less depth of fat on the back and at the loins, as well as at the shoulder, and were productive of longer Wiltshire sides.

Dr. L. W. MacElroy reported on three experiments in the feeding of pigs before and after birth, and on a fourth experiment in the feeding of vitamins A and B to growing and fattening pigs housed inside during the summer months. These tests showed that where a satisfactory ration is being fed to bacon hogs that is balanced in other respects, comparatively small amounts of vitamins A and D need be added for full efficiency in feeding, and that this amount is equivalent to about one teaspoonful per pig per day of an oil containing 1,500 units of vitamin A and 200 units of vitamin D, until the pigs reach a weight of about 100 pounds. These 38 pigs, incidentally, fed for a period of about 140 days, and brought from an average weight of 29 pounds to 202 pounds at marketing, returned 90 cents

per bushel for oats, and \$1.27 for barley, exclusive of premium, when a 29-pound pig was valued at \$5.00, labor per pig at \$3.00, and the carcass value of the pig at marketing was \$16.35 per cwt.

The results of two experiments with dairy cattle and milk were reported by Dr. J. E. Bowstead, who also gave a brief summary of sheep experiments conducted at the university during the past 27 years. The experiment with dairy cattle had to do with the feeding of urea as a protein supplement for milk production. Urea is a chemical compound found in urine, and consists of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. It can be readily manufactured, and along with other salts of ammonia, when fed to ruminants, such as cattle and sheep, can be converted to protein by the bacteria found in the paunch. This protein then becomes available to the animal, when it is absorbed into the body from the digestive tract. When fed in too large quantities, urea is injurious, and in the Alberta experiments even very small quantities were fed with difficulty, because cows found it unpalatable. Briefly, however, beet molasses was successfully used to disguise the flavor of urea. What has not yet been discovered is how little molasses is needed to secure satisfactory palatability and whether the unpalatability is due to the flavor alone, or whether it is the result of physiological disturbances.

Interesting investigations into the causes of rancid milk and cream are still continuing. In the herd studies, Dr. Bowstead reported some cows that produced milk with a pronounced tendency to go rancid. It appears likely, too, that milk produced during the winter months goes rancid more readily; and that cows with a tendency to produce rancid milk, do so more readily during the latter part of their gestation period. Sudden changes in feed conditions appear to have no influence. The problem is to be further studied, but so far, neither light, exercise nor oestrus appear to bear any relation to the production of rancid milk.

In addition to the beef cattle experiment already referred to, Professor Sackville reported on the performance of the dual-purpose herd established about five years ago, with about a dozen cows of mixed Shorthorn breeding. This herd in 1945 averaged 7,374 pounds of milk, and 299 pounds of butterfat per cow, with an average feed cost of \$62.96 and an average income over feed costs of \$80.54, exclusive of returns from calves. Eleven calves from the herd of 14 cows, showed an income per calf over feed costs of \$29.68, so that gross returns from cow and calf averaged \$209.23, and net returns were \$103.86. The calves were sold at an average age of 493 days, and an average weight of 781 pounds, for an average price of \$10.80 per cwt.

Detailed reports of all these experiments may be secured by any Alberta farmer if he will write to the Department of Animal Science, University of Alberta, and ask for a report of livestock experiments given at Feeders' Day this year.

Livestock Scientists Meet

THE Canadian Society of Animal Production (Western Section) came of age this year at Edmonton when it held its annual meeting at the University of Alberta on June 10 and 11.

This is an organization which was formed 21 years ago to enable the livestock men in western Canada who are engaged in teaching, investigation, research, experiment and extension work, to get together for their mutual benefit and for the improvement of the livestock industry. These are the men, for the most part, who are located at our universities, experimental stations, farm journals and other places where information is gathered and disseminated for the benefit of farmers and livestock men in particular.

The membership of this organization is small, numbering about 100 all told; and when they meet together, they discuss not only their own work and tell each other what they are doing, but make use of the occasion to survey some of the outstanding needs of the livestock industry. They attempt to be,

as they should be, an advance guard of livestock improvement. They are, one judges, almost without exception, in favor of payment to producers for beef cattle on the basis of rail grading, as well as the grading of meat to the consumer, because they realize that only when some satisfactory system of rail grading is devised, will farmers be paid fairly for what they produce; and only when rail grading is finally introduced will satisfactory standards of quality be determined for beef, and fair differentials in market prices be established for live animals of different qualities.

Members of the Canadian Society of Animal Production were concerned this year at Edmonton with the need for research into the nutritive value of meat as a food, and by resolution they asked the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the National Research Council to provide funds in order to assist the development of adequate meat research in Canadian institutions. Likewise, they felt the need in Canada of some co-ordinated agency representa-



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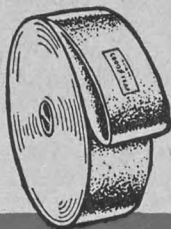


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It has been proved time and again — by engineering tests and by thousands and thousands of farmers—that the "centre bite" of Firestone Ground Grip tractor tires keeps your tractor right on going where an "open centre" tire fouls up with trash, clogs up with mud, and spins—dead in its tracks. The Ground Grip "centre bite" with as much as 16% more drawbar pull, naturally, does more work faster, more economically. That's money in your pocket.

The traction bars, *connected and triple-braced*, give this tire 40% longer tread life. The cord body is 14% stronger—delivers extra years of service. For these reasons, it will pay you to equip your tractor with Firestone Ground Grips — the "centre bite" tires that pull better longer.



Firestone PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

tive of all branches of the livestock industry which would help to focus the attention of the public on meat and its value as a food. Consequently, the executive of the Society will consider the desirability or otherwise of the establishment in Canada of a Livestock and Meat Board similar to the organization which, for many years past, has operated successfully in the livestock industry of the United States.

THE members of the Society were also much concerned with the future development of the livestock industry in western Canada. Bearing in mind that the four western provinces, and particularly, perhaps, the three prairie provinces, have recently assumed a very prominent position, both with regard to swine and beef cattle production, as well as poultry, and remembering also that the country is comparatively young and has not yet developed in all areas a permanent type of agriculture, as well as the fact that heretofore prairie agriculture has been especially tied to wheat production, the Society considers it timely to make a thorough examination of the possibilities of livestock production in various parts of western Canada. Such a survey should be based on a careful examination of soil types, the suitability of specific areas for hay and forage crop production, the economic competition between livestock and wheat, climatic factors such as rainfall and temperature, which so largely affect livestock management and feed production, together with the availability of markets and the important factor of market quality. The Society approved a thorough survey of the problem of livestock development, and within a few weeks a select committee of members will thoroughly examine the question in all its aspects with a view to making recommendations as to how such a survey should be made, and by whom. If proceeded with, the project might take anywhere from two to five years, and if successful, should have a marked effect on government livestock policy, and particularly on the recommendations made to farmers and livestock producers by our universities, experimental stations and departments of agriculture.

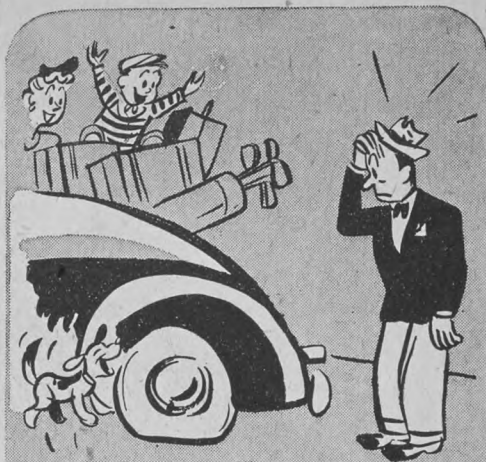
During one of the sessions, all of the time was devoted to a discussion of meat. Meat research was discussed by Professor J. W. G. MacEwan, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan; meat cooking was explained by Mrs. Vera Richards Macdonald, Supervisor of Women's Extension Work, Alberta Department of Agriculture; while meat from the standpoint of the packer was discussed by F. M. Baker, District Representative of the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers; and meat as the retailer views it, was dealt with by Campbell Hackney, of Farm Market Relations, Inc., a division of Safeway Stores.

At previous meetings of the Society, special sessions had been held to discuss research in such subjects as animal breeding, animal nutrition, marketing and diseases. Space here does not permit further detail of these discussions, but the columns of later issues of The Country Guide will be made use of for this purpose.

Large Litters in New Zealand

A NOTE from the Massey Agricultural College in New Zealand, illustrates the influence of inheritance on the size of litters of pigs. Authorities there call attention to the progeny of a sow, which in two years and two months produced five litters containing a total of 74 pigs, of which 58 were born alive. Her first litter, in January of 1944, consisted of nine pigs, of which seven were born alive. In her next litter of 13, there were 11 alive; then followed a litter of 17 with 14 living; 20 with 14 living; and not long ago 15 with 12 living.

The sow, we are told, was one of a litter of 19, and is a three-quarter Large White. The note from the Massey Agricultural College says that the securing of large litters at the Institution has been due in part "to the practice of the College in controlling services by boars, so that the greatest number of female eggs may be fertilized during the three-day period. This has been done by allowing the boar to run with the sow for only a limited time on each of those days.



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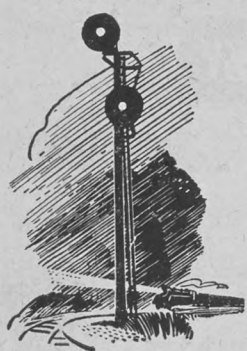
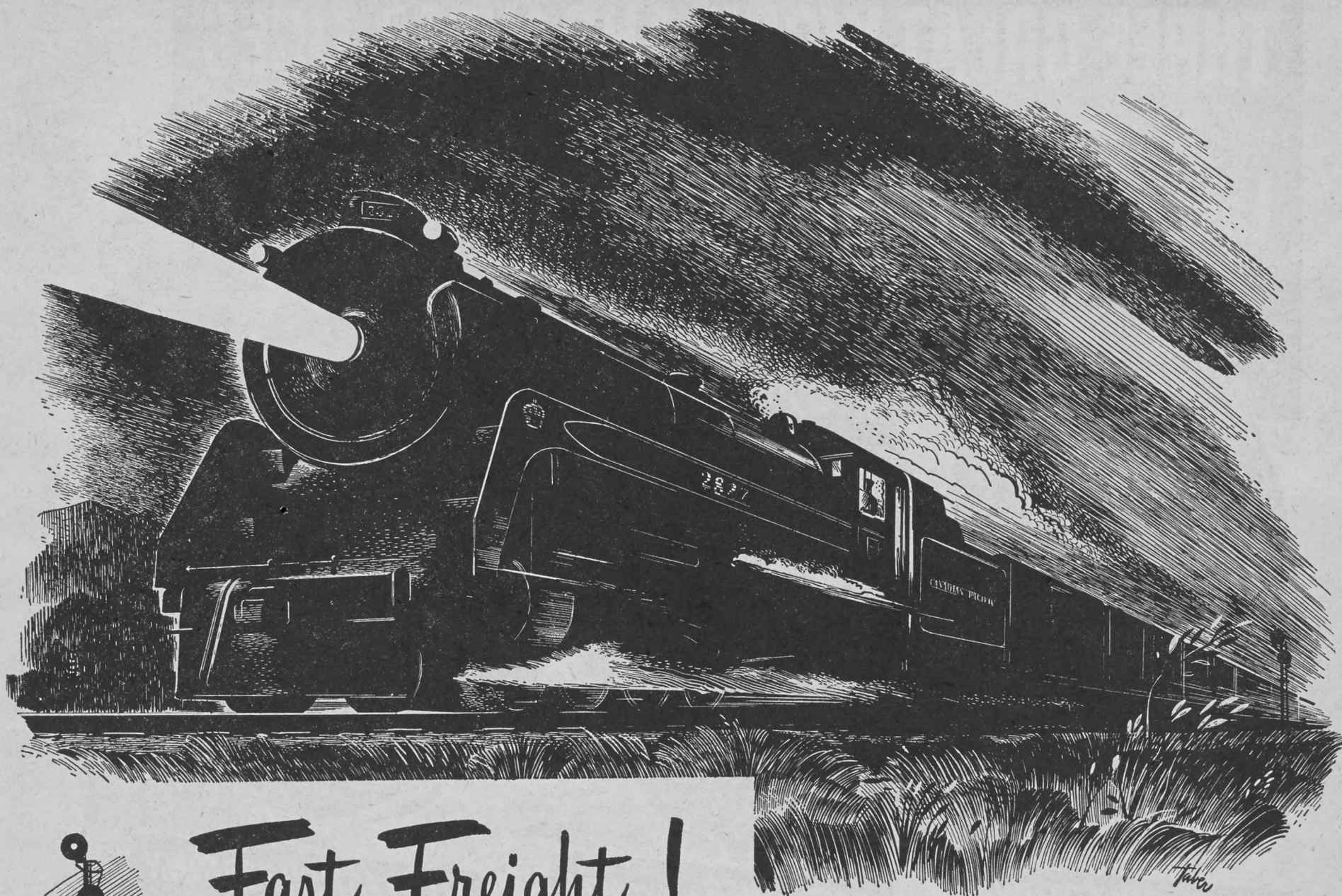
Notice of Dividend No. 36 UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED Class "A" Shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid-up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value \$20 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1st, 1946, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Wednesday, July 17th, 1946.

By order of the Board,
CHAS. C. JACKSON,
Secretary.

June 15th, 1946.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

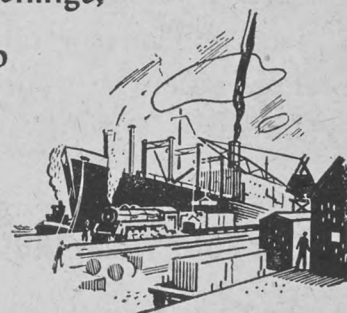


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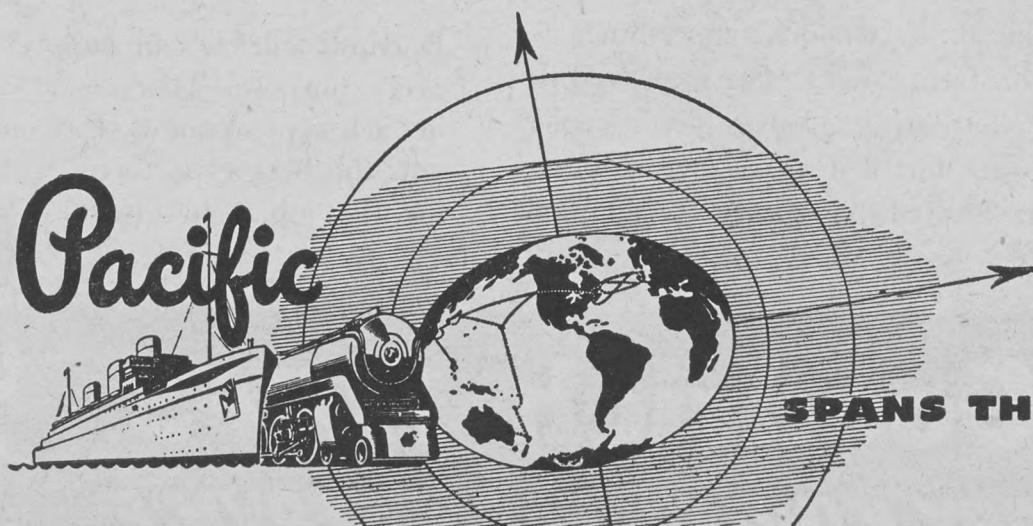
You've heard those thundering wheels...seen that stabbing headlight...as you've watched a long train of Canadian Pacific freight cars rumble through the night.

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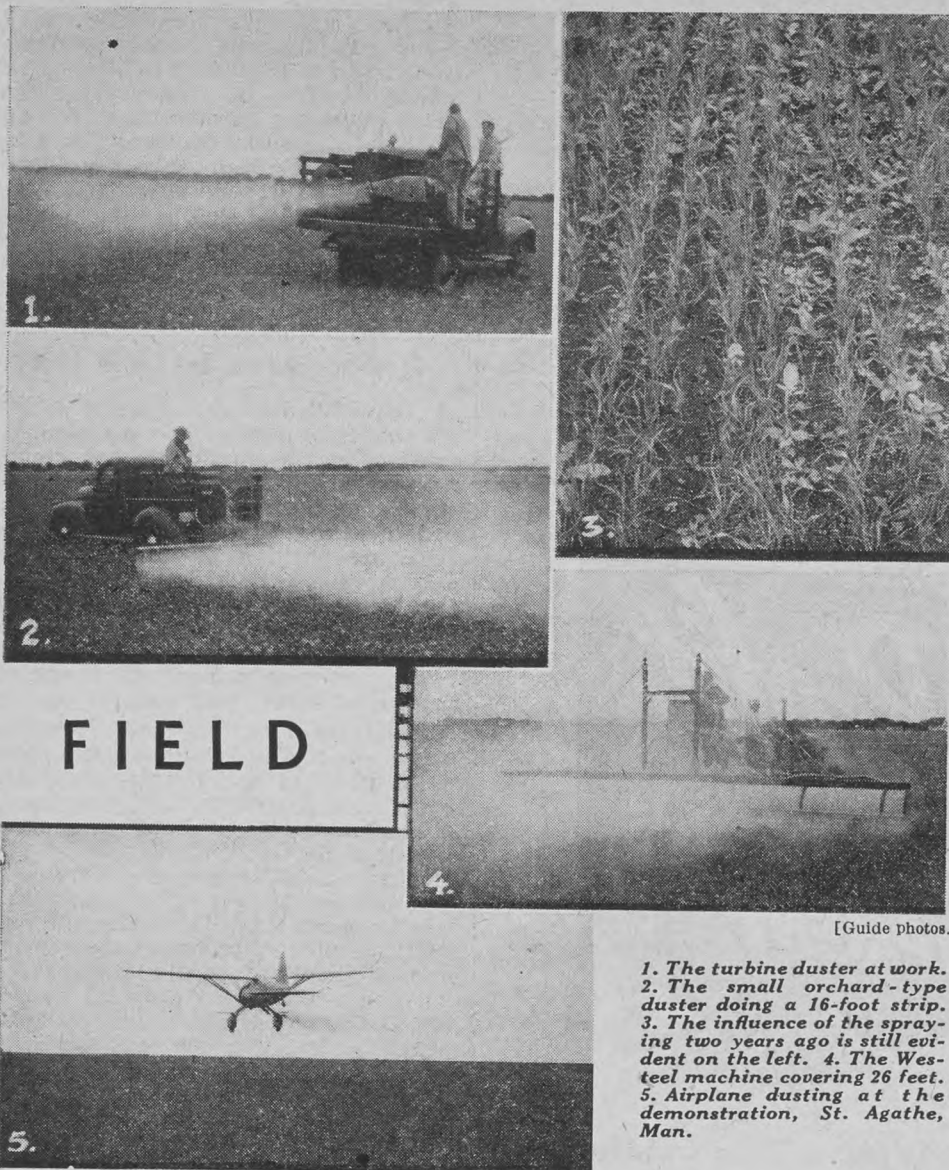
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6-91



[Guide photos.]

1. The turbine duster at work.
2. The small orchard-type duster doing a 16-foot strip.
3. The influence of the spraying two years ago is still evident on the left.
4. The Westeel machine covering 26 feet.
5. Airplane dusting at the demonstration, St. Agathe, Man.

FIELD

Dusting for Chemical Weed Control

ON the last day of May two years ago, a representative of The Country Guide attended a weed control demonstration conducted by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the distributors of a selective weed control chemical reputed to kill mustard effectively and most annual weeds, without injuring the crops. On that occasion the material was sprayed on at the rate of one gallon of the chemical to 100 gallons of water and applied at the rate of about eighty imperial gallons to the acre.

Since that time, a great deal of additional experimental work has been carried on with these selective chemical sprays and since that time also the new chemical 2,4-D has widened the field of hope for farmers in the matter of weed control. At the demonstrations held in 1946 (June 22) on the same farm visited two years ago, Dr. P. J. Olson, Head of the Department of Plant Science, University of Manitoba, called the attention of those present to a noticeable residual effect from the chemical applied in 1944. The demonstration this year was in the same field in which two or three strips had been sprayed with the chemical two years ago and there was still visible on those strips of land, a noticeable decrease in annual weed growth as compared with the adjoining land which had not been sprayed at that time. Dr. Olson explained that this lasting effect of selective sprays was not anticipated; and was only discovered more or less accidentally this spring, when the field was again being examined with a view to the demonstrations recently held.

On this occasion dust was used instead of sprays and, in addition to three separate machines which were under tests, dust dropped by airplane was also demonstrated. The chemical used was Sinox and this demonstration was, we understood, the first one to be held in western Canada, of this product in the form of dust. It was being applied at the rate of 20 pounds per acre in the form of a dust containing ten per cent of Sinox and 90 per cent filler, which meant that only two pounds of Sinox were actually being applied per acre.

The first machine to be demonstrated was an orchard type duster with a field boom attached covering a 16-foot strip. It was powered by a two-and-a-half horsepower engine, and could be regulated so as to apply from six or eight

to forty pounds per acre. It could be operated at five miles per hour or a little faster, but was actually operated at four miles per hour. Dust, incidentally, was said to be a little more expensive than spraying, but it has the advantage in western Canada of eliminating the necessity of hauling large quantities of water, which is sometimes not too readily available.

The second machine demonstrated was a Westeel product manufactured in Winnipeg, which had never been tried before. It was based on a California duster and was really a converted cover-crop duster, powered by a 5.6 horsepower engine. It carried a 26-foot boom, applied the same mixture and was operated at the same speed.

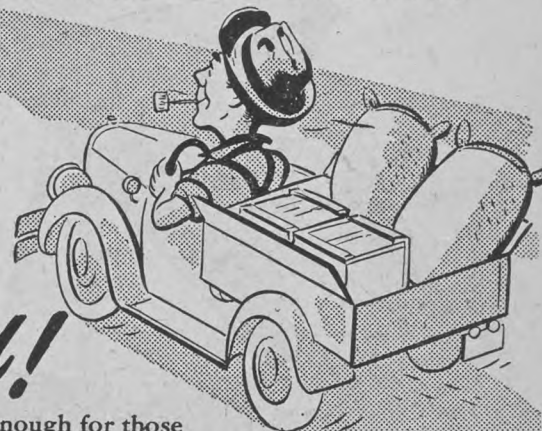
The third machine was a buffalo turbine duster of radically different design. It was said to be capable of dusting, or spraying, or of discharging both dust and spray at the same time. At this demonstration the same amount of dust was used per acre as with the other machines, but three gallons of water were also applied per acre in order to make sure the dust stuck to the leaves. It was possible, we were told, to apply as little as one-half gallon of water per acre. Operated by a twenty-five horsepower engine, the dust is carried by a high velocity fan through a wide throat which appeared to be about ten inches in diameter. The operator planned to cover 60 feet of crop plus an additional 60 feet of concentrated drift. Traveling at eight or ten miles per hour, the possibility of covering large areas within a limited time was very evident.

Following the demonstration of these three machines in the same field, another field some distance away on the opposite side of the highway was used for an airplane demonstration. With no facilities for landing at or near the farm, the plane had been loaded at the Winnipeg airfield and flew to the designated spot at the appointed time. After circling the field three or four times as a warning for everyone to get ready, it proceeded to discharge its load of dust. No opportunity was then presented for checking the efficiency of the dusting operation. To the onlooker, however, it seemed evident that a slower machine flying closer to the ground would have made it possible to do a better job.

At this demonstration too, tests were made with 2,4-D in the form of dust,

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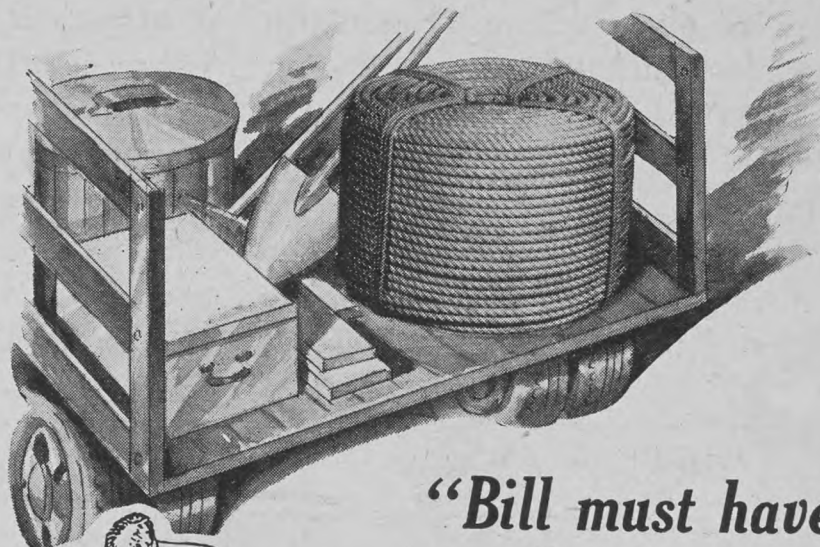
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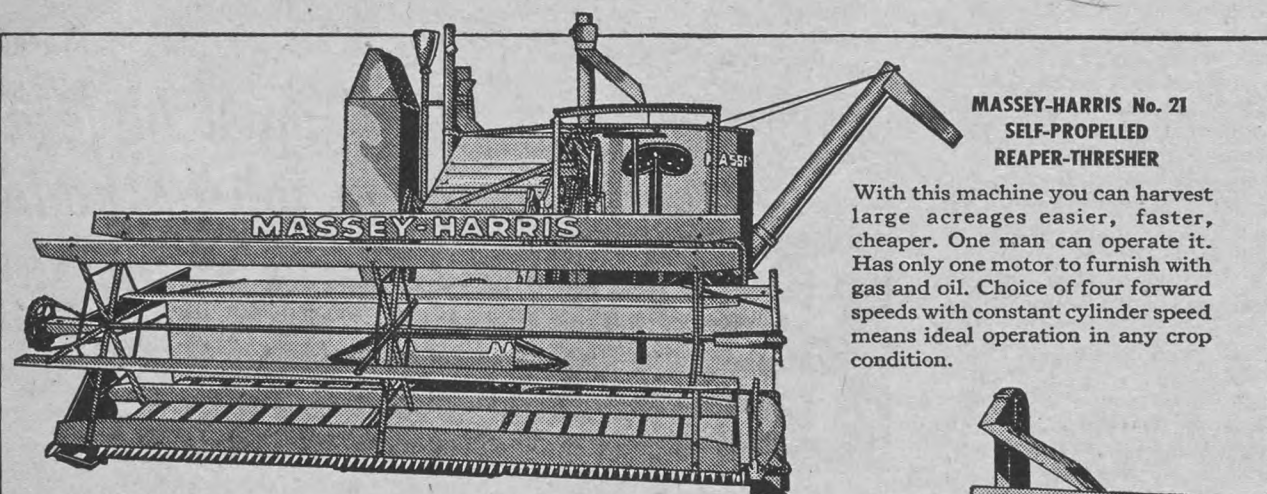


Those golden heads of wheat, oats or barley are golden dollars. The problem is getting them into your pocket. For, if a storm comes along, down goes the grain and a lot of those golden dollars melt away.

The way to make money is to be able to pitch right in and get that crop in the bin or elevator in a matter of hours or

days, once it's ready to cut. That's where a MASSEY-HARRIS combine can save you money. The self-propelled combine, developed and perfected by MASSEY-HARRIS, brings real savings in manpower and gets your crops off at low cost.

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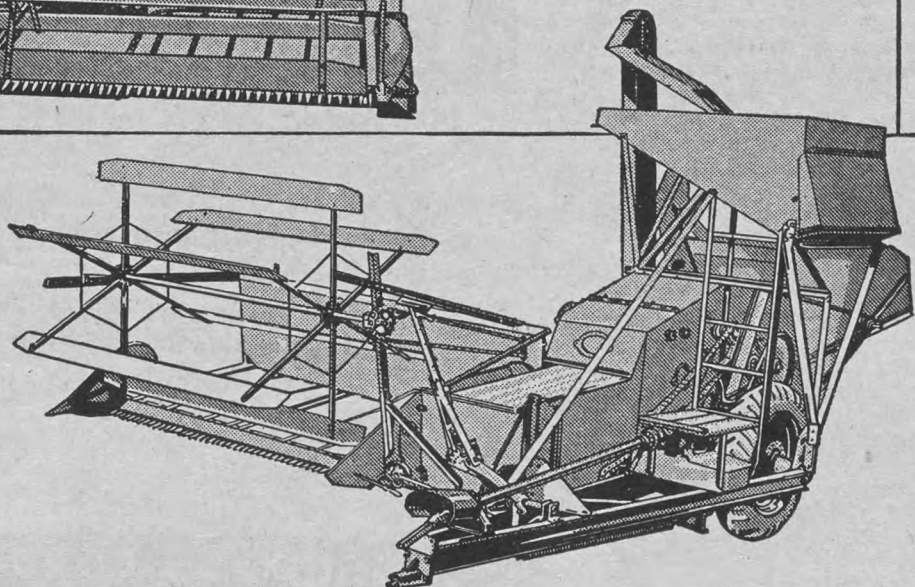


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as well as the British 2,4-D chemical which is known as Agroxone. H. E. Wood of Manitoba Weeds Commission, informs us that 2,4-D has given splendid results in some experimental fields where the chemical has been applied in the form of spray; and we understand that in this experiment 2,4-D has been very effective against Canada thistle as well as other annual weeds. It works very slowly, however, and it kills the plant by causing abnormal growth and distortion of the root.

Crop Specialists Exchange Ideas

A DICTIONARY definition of agronomy is "scientific land management applied to the production of crops." Successful farmers, then, who regularly try to obtain and apply the latest information with regard to crop production, are entitled to call themselves agronomists. Very few do, however, and the term is ordinarily applied only to those specialists at our universities and experimental stations and in our departments of agriculture, who specialize in general farm crops such as cereals.

It was men of this more restricted group who met in Winnipeg June 18-19, as members of the Western Canadian Society of Agronomy. Like the Canadian Society of Animal Production (Western Section), which met in Edmonton a week earlier, they were coming together to report to each other, new work accomplished during the past year; to discuss problems common to most of them and to substantial farming areas in western Canada; and, if you like, to pick the other fellow's brain for such ideas and bits of information as might help each of them to perform his own work more efficiently. The meeting immediately preceded the annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and members were, to a considerable extent, killing two birds with one stone by attending two meetings during one period of absence from their work.

In the irrigated districts of Alberta, for example, the alfalfa crop has been damaged very considerably during the last five years by a disease known as bacterial wilt. It was first reported in Alberta in 1939, though it was recognized at least 20 years ago in the United States. Caused by the growth and development of bacteria in the cells of the alfalfa plant, it produces a gradual dwarfing of the plant, accompanied by a yellowing of the leaves. It is spread by waste irrigation water, and is carried by the cutting bars of mowing machines.

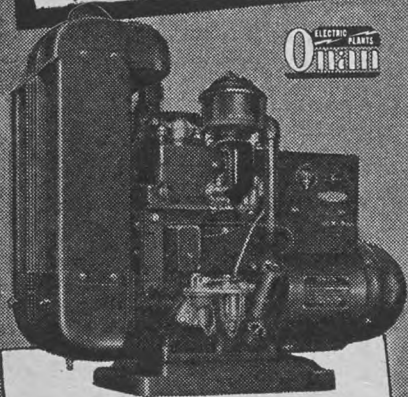
R. W. Teake, head of the forage crop section, Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alberta, reported progressive damage to the alfalfa root as a plantation increases in age, six-year-old fields showing as high as 90 per cent of the roots either wholly or partly damaged, as compared with only one or two per cent in a young stand. A study of seven alfalfa varieties was reported, involving hundreds of plants of each variety, and showed that between bacterial wilt and crown rot, with which the wilt is generally associated, not more than nine per cent of any variety was free of disease.

FROM results submitted by C. F. Bentley, formerly of the Soils Department, University of Saskatchewan, covering results from fertilizer trials over a five-year period in the area between Humboldt and Saskatoon, it was apparent that an 11-48-0 fertilizer, applied at the rate of about 20 pounds per acre, resulted in the lowest cost per bushel of increase, though an application of 50 pounds per acre, at a cost of \$1.52 per acre, produced an average increase of 10.2 bushels in yield, and an average profit per acre of \$6.13 where wheat was valued at 75 cents per bushel. Such figures, however, did not include extra handling costs, or the cost of harvesting the additional yield. Similar, though less profitable results were secured over a two-year period in the Davidson-Saskatoon-Prince Albert area, with wheat grown on summerfallow.

An estimate was provided of the net loss of phosphate from prairie soils over a five-year period, averaging a crop of nearly 434 million bushels of wheat. Such a quantity would remove nearly 217 million pounds of phosphates from

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the soil, and since only 73 million pounds of phosphate fertilizers were sold during the period, the net loss was 144 million pounds, or as much phosphate as would be found in about 290 million bushels of wheat, or 190,000 tons of an 11-48-0 fertilizer.

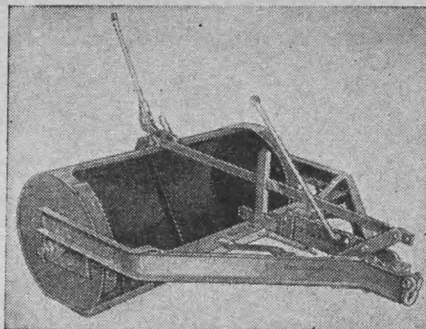
Preliminary work done last year by the Alberta Department of Agriculture under the direction of B. T. Stephanson, indicated very substantial losses in the harvesting of alsike and Altaswede clover seed and alfalfa, where the combine method of harvesting is generally used in the forage crop seed areas north of Edmonton, particularly in the Westlock district. The average loss shown from nine square-foot samples taken behind the combine and calculated on a per acre basis, was 278 pounds per acre. These samples, taken in a standing crop, showed an average loss of 384 pounds of seed per acre in alsike, which shatters very easily; but the tests indicated that the combine loss is quite small compared with the loss from shattering alone. A test in this particular field, of the combine loss alone, indicated only 11 pounds per acre of clean seed lost, in addition to any small cylinder loss.

Two samples from an additional field averaged 380 pounds of loss, and in a third field a standing crop test showed a loss of 468 pounds based on a square-foot sample, while a sample behind the combine showed an acre loss of 530 pounds, and a third sample taken behind a mower used in a short crop, to be followed by a combine fitted with a pick-up, showed a loss calculated at 580 pounds per acre.

That these losses are largely shattering losses, was indicated by tests made in fields of Altaswede, which is generally considered not to shatter very much. Here losses calculated from a similar square-foot basis, in no case exceeded 194 pounds per acre of seed recovered from the ground after combining. Conclusions after one season of preliminary work indicated that for alsike, cutting with a mower in August when most of the seed heads are brown, and windrowing with a mower attachment, followed by a combine with a pick-up attached, appears to be the most reliable harvesting method. Investigational work in Alberta is being continued.

DURING recent years there has come into more or less common usage the question of land use, which implies the failure of farmers in certain communities or municipalities or areas, to make the most economical use of the land, either for crop or livestock production. In Saskatchewan, the Minister of Agriculture appointed a Land Use Committee to make a special study of 16 municipalities in southwestern Saskatchewan; and some of the results of the survey made by this committee were reported to the Agronomists by J. B. Campbell, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current.

A point of interest in connection with this area is that with an expenditure of not more than one per cent of the agricultural assistance rendered through the P.F.R.A. program, this area secured three community pastures, 308 dugouts, 345 stock watering dams, and 53 storage dams for small irrigation projects, a substantial contribution toward the stabilization of the economy of the area. The survey clearly shows that some portions of the area require a more intensive use of native pasture, the re-seeding of abandoned land, the retirement from cultivation of some cultivated land, and provision for greater amounts of winter feed. Studies of particular townships have shown that if land use were properly planned, livestock population could be more than doubled, but in many cases, resources of individual farmers are insufficient to purchase new land or re-seed, or to build fences or stock watering dams. In other townships there is almost complete dependence on cereal production, because the land is productive, but climatic conditions are not sufficiently favorable to guarantee a crop. As a result of legislation, municipal councils in Saskatchewan are being encouraged to organize local agricultural improvement and conservation committees to plan land use in each municipality, in order to secure sounder agricultural development.



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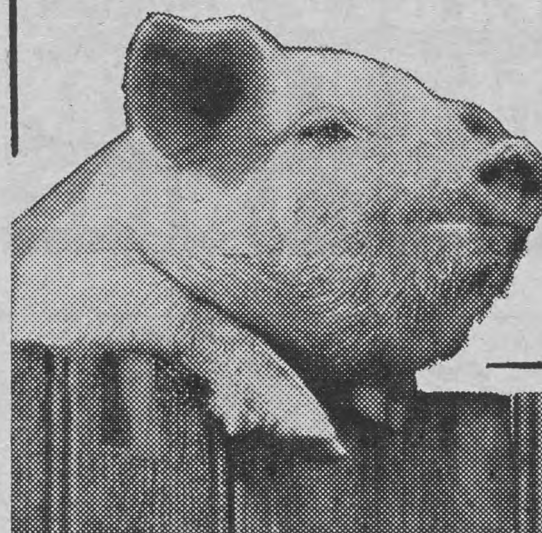
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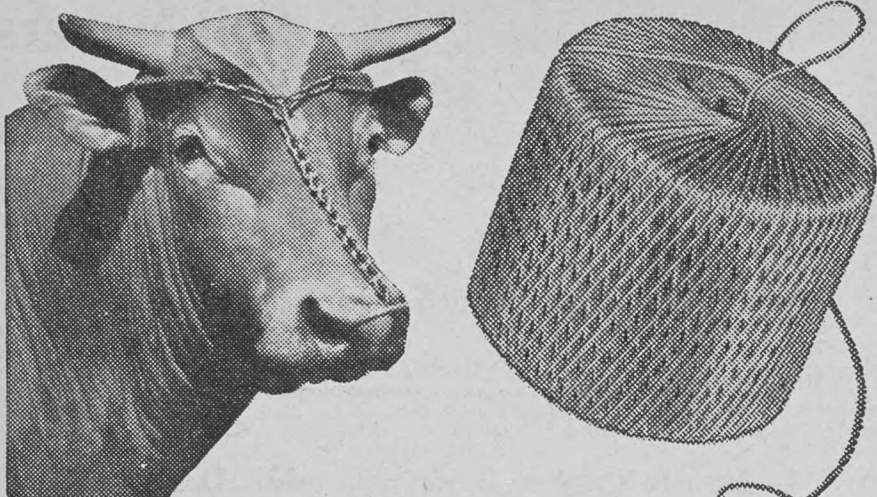
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Various Farm Devices

From anvil support to a cow poke

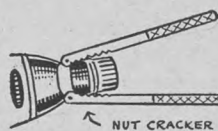
Anvil Support

It is customary to go to the woods and get a large block to make a support for an anvil. But in many districts there are no wooded lands. However, a good support can be made at home from scrap lumber and sand. A square box is made slightly larger than the anvil, and of the right height to suit the worker, and this is filled with sand. The anvil is simply placed on the sand, which will absorb the shock of the hammer.—Paul Tremblay, St. Paul, Alta.



Another Use for Nutcracker

Screw tops of such things as catsup bottles can easily be removed with a nutcracker, for it will get a firm grip on the edges and will hold the tops much as a pipe wrench holds a pipe.—Bob Larson.



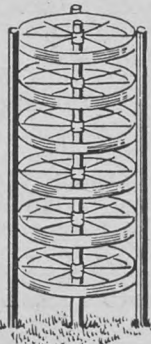
Match Striker

The matches we get these days do not light easily on thumb nails, and it is hard to find a suitable striking surface in frosty or wet weather. I save myself a lot of grief by pinning a small square of sandpaper onto the side of my cap. In summer the paper can be fastened under the brim or peak of headgear.—Walter Schowalter, Hayter, Alberta.



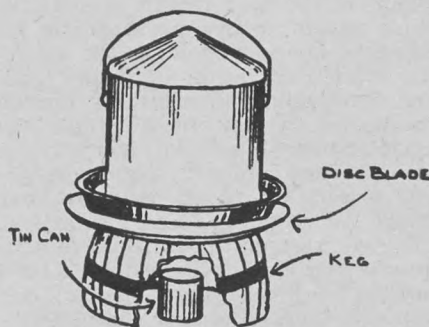
Playground Device

A small consolidated school without funds for special playground equipment was provided with one good device by a handyman. It consists of six old hay rake wheels with two out of every three spokes cut out. The wheels were mounted on a centre pipe, were welded two feet apart, and three smaller pipes were welded to the rims, evenly spaced. The result is a myriad of rungs through which youngsters love to climb. Several games have already been devised. The sketch shows the assembly.—Dale Van Horn.



Novel Fountain Support

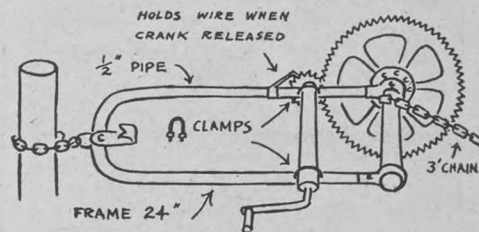
We built a new poultry house recently and have been looking for good ideas for a fountain stand. We built one like that in your handy hints column, and the idea was good but it took up too much floor room. We finally worked out the plan shown by burying a nail keg about half way in the ground with the



upper end open. A gallon can is set inside of the keg, a discard disc blade set concave side up on top, and then the fountain on top. Any water spilled out runs down through the centre hole into the can and does not get on the litter. When the can is full, it can be emptied. The keg can be sawed into two bases for use on concrete floors.

Barb Wire Stretcher

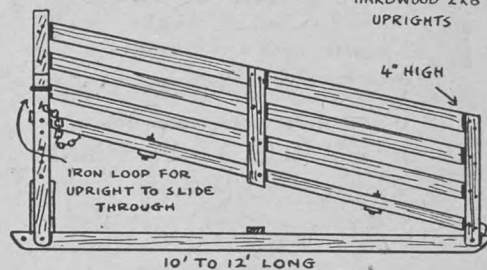
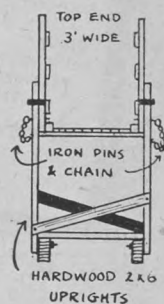
This stretcher is made from a U-frame of 1/2-inch pipe or angle iron and a gear from a discarded washing machine; the large wheel being riveted to an inch pipe collar. Then an inch pipe, 8 or 10 inches long is screwed into the



collar and a 3-foot light log chain is attached to this pipe near the gear side. The hook at the end next the post swings both ways. In the forward position it holds the wire while taking a fresh grip on the wire with the grip on the 3-foot chain in case one operation is not enough. In the backward position it holds the wire in case you want to splice wire between posts. The ratchet holds the wire at the desired tension when the crank is released.—A. A. Dickman, Langham, Sask.

A Loading Chute

Here is a sketch of a cattle and hog loading chute which explains itself. Now when all scrap iron and wheels are shipped away for scrap this chute is mounted on skids.—J. H. Holman, Loughheed, Alta.

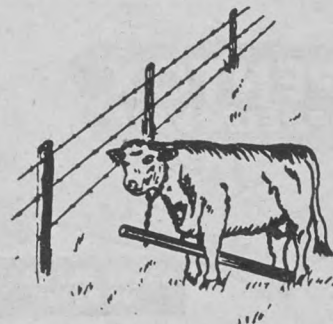


Fitting Handles

Ordinarily new handles for axes and other tools are made of hardwood and take a lot of whittling and scraping to make a good fit. One way to fit them easily and quickly is to put the end of the handle in the fire so as to char it evenly but not too much all around. You can then scrape the charred part off in a jiffy and the job is done. This method should work very well for handles which have little tendency to work loose; but for axe and hammer handles the charring will have to be done very carefully so the handle would not be too small in places. Charring would also have the advantage of showing plainly where material would have to be scraped off.—I.W.D.

Anti-Jumper

Here is a simple but very effective anti-jumping device which keeps the cows in the pasture when everything else fails. Take a light pole four or five



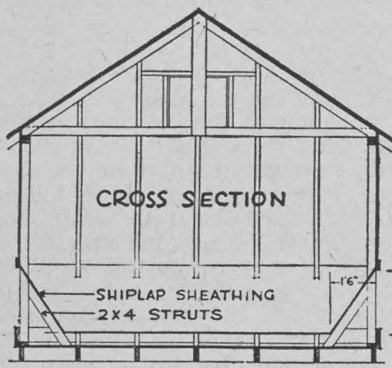
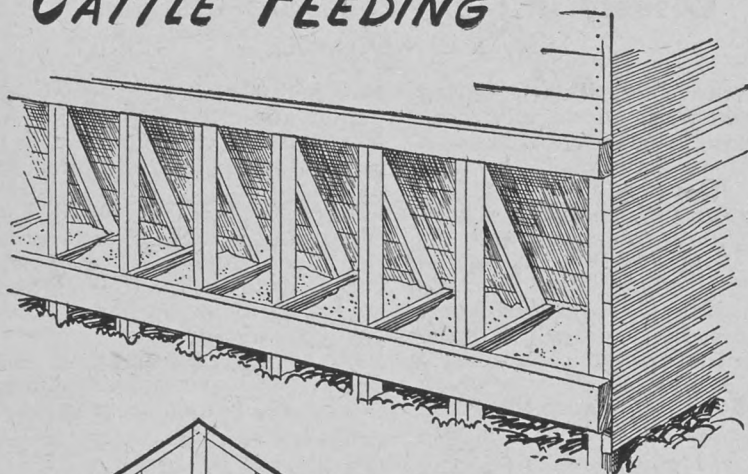
feet long, and bore a hole through it seven or eight inches from one end. Put one end of a tie chain through the hole and the other end around the cow's neck. This is effective even when the fence is almost down.—I.W.D.

IDEAS

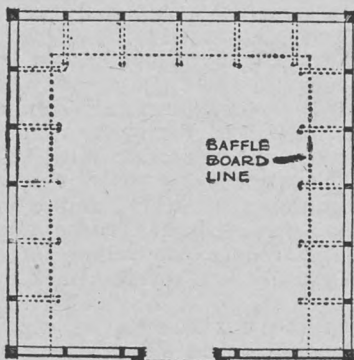
from a Neighbor's Farm

Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on how farmers make work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. Safeway reports (not necessarily endorses) his findings because we Safeway people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody, including us. After all, more than a third of our customers are farm folks.

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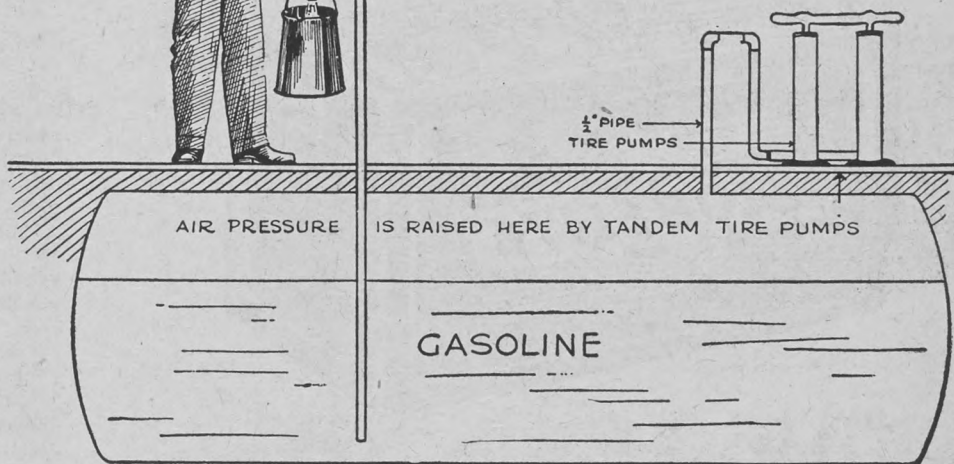
Here's a good way to put an old granary to work, according to A. J. Charnetski, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. It saves much work in feeding, as the cattle, in feeding from the bins, automatically release more coarsely ground feed as they empty their troughs. In converting the granary, leave the first 8-inch board on the bottom of three sides and remove the next three above it. Reinforce with 2x6's. Construct baffle boards on three sides of the interior (as shown in the cross-section sketch) with a 5-inch opening at the bottom to permit free flow of feed. Now the feeder is ready for use. When the granary is needed for storage again, complete the baffle board down to the floor by closing the 5-inch opening at the bottom.

To make it more convenient for the cattle in feeding, the feeder should be raised about two feet above the ground. This will also help prevent snow piling in winter and getting into the feeding bins. Detail plans can be had from the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

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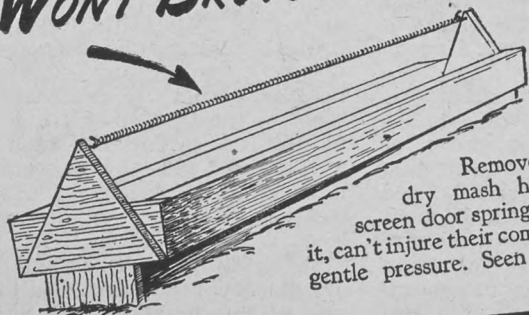
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- Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market; when purchasing from farmers Safeway accepts no brokerage either directly or indirectly
- Safeway pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes
- Safeway stands ready to help move surpluses
- Safeway sells at lower prices, made possible by direct, less costly distribution... so consumers can afford to increase their consumption

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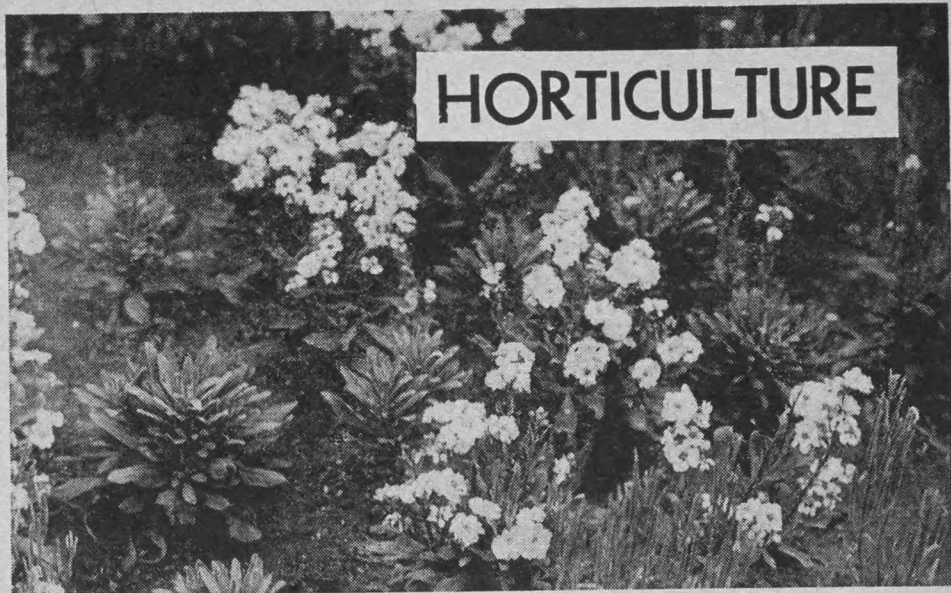
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HORTICULTURE



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Ten-week Stocks add bright colors to the flower garden.

Disease in the Vegetable Garden

By J. E. MACHACEK

IT is imperative, particularly during the present world shortage of food-stuffs, that citizens of Canada avoid wasting food materials. Plant diseases cause great waste of food and, therefore, gardeners should pay a good deal of attention to their control.

It is not intended here to catalog the various diseases of vegetables. At the best, these diseases can be distinguished only by a specialist, especially if there is a confusion of symptoms. A general discussion of different methods by which plant diseases can be controlled would appear to be more useful to the gardener.

One's idea of plant disease should not be confined merely to such manifestations of disease as mildews, leaf spots, wilts, and rots. The concept should be much broader, for plant disease may be defined as any condition that reduces the productivity of a crop or its attractiveness to the consumer. Actually, adverse weather, poor soil, poor seed, poor storage, improper seeding, improper summer care, improper harvesting, and the like, may reduce the volume of a crop as effectively as a severe attack by a parasite.

Briefly, successful control of plant diseases depends on adequate attention to five items: Soil, sanitation, seed, spraying, and storage. Inattention to any one of these items may seriously reduce the usable volume of a crop.

THE condition of the soil is of prime importance in the control of garden disease. In the first place, it is important because it furnishes food for the plant. In some soils there may be a real deficiency of mineral food; in other soils there may be excesses of minerals or an improper balance. Similarly, the physical nature of the soil may not suit the crop grown, or the soil may be too acid or too "sweet," too dense, or too porous. It should be stressed here that a successful crop may be obtained only when the soil allows plants to grow properly. If it does not, the plants are almost certain to succumb to disease arising from mineral starvation, root suffocation, or corrosion and so forth. It is obvious, therefore, that a gardener should first learn all he can of the nature of his garden soil and then he must find crops that will grow well in the kind of soil he has. For other crops, he must amend his soil to suit the kind of crop he intends to grow. A good deal of information concerning soil, if not available from experienced amateur gardeners, may be readily obtained free of charge from various government agencies or agricultural colleges.

Sanitation is a method of plant disease control of which the value is too often overlooked. In some parts of Canada, garden refuse is left standing to hold snow in the garden, or it is used to provide a winter cover for beds of perennials. While these practices are allowable if the refuse is free from disease-producing organisms, in general it would be a more satisfactory practice if the refuse was either destroyed, or composted, as soon as a crop is harvested. Very often, plant disease organ-

isms multiply on plant residue left in a garden and infest the soil in the garden or spread elsewhere. Important in sanitation, too, is the destruction of weeds in vacant lots and back lanes. These weeds may serve as temporary hosts to plant parasites which later attack garden plants. Finally, all gardeners in an area should inform each other whenever a familiar, or new, plant disease has appeared in their gardens. With such advance information, each gardener may take the necessary steps to protect his garden from invasion by a disease.

USING good seed is also important in controlling plant diseases. To be satisfactory, garden seed should have at least three qualities: It should be of a suitable variety; it should be capable of germination; and, it should be sound and relatively free from seed-borne organisms. It is obvious that a satisfactory crop cannot be obtained if the seed is of a variety not adapted to the soil and to the weather conditions generally prevailing in a garden. To avoid loss, advice regarding proper varieties should be obtained either from experienced gardeners or from the nearest agricultural college or experimental station. With respect to seed germination the gardener is now reasonably well protected, for Canadian seed standards are high enough to assure him that his seed is of good quality.

In the same way, seed-borne diseases are likely to be less important in the future than they were in the past. Those seed-borne diseases not easily controllable by seed disinfection are being eliminated from gardens by the removal from the market of seed from infected fields. Most other seed-borne diseases are easily controllable by seed disinfection with such materials as corrosive sublimate, Arasan, Semesan, Spargon, and the like. In addition, with crops such as peas, beans, and their relatives, sweet corn, and the cucurbits, seed disinfection prevents the rotting of mechanically injured seed in soil. Where seeds are planted under greenhouse conditions, seed treatment often prevents the destruction of seedlings by the "damping-off" disease.

The regular spraying or dusting of garden plants with fungicides during the summer months is an easy way of preventing the spread of plant diseases in the garden. It is to be remembered, however, that fungicides applied as sprays or dusts to plant foliage, act merely as protectants and not as cures. A disease established in the garden cannot be cured by any such means, but healthy plants are protected from attack by diseases migrating from sick plants. It is essential to keep the plants well covered with the protectant, particularly during periods of warm, humid weather—spraying or dusting once a week is not too often if the plants are growing rapidly. There are a large number of excellent sprays and dusts available on the market, some of which are essentially fungicides and others are essentially insecticides. Some protectants provide protection against both in-



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sects and disease. For small gardens, dusting may be more convenient than spraying, both with respect to its ease of application and cost of equipment, but for large gardens spraying may better serve the gardener.

THE spring and summer work of the gardener is wasted unless he is able to utilize fully the produce from his garden. Where the garden is small, most of the produce can be utilized during the growing season, but where the garden is large, at least some of the produce must be stored for autumn and winter use if not disposed of in other ways. Much wastage of vegetable produce may occur in storage if proper precautions are not taken. Ordinarily, seeds and bulbs require a relatively dry, cool storage; while roots, rhizomes, corms, and tubers require a relatively humid, cool storage. The storage temperature should be about 35 to 40 degrees Fahr. except in the case of squash and pumpkin, for which it should be somewhat higher, or about 50 degrees Fahr. Optimum relative humidity in storage should be about 65 per cent.

It may be difficult to meet these conditions in the average home, but if an insulated storage room, with an outside window is built in the basement, the temperature and humidity can be regulated sufficiently well to meet requirements of good storage. It is of prime importance that the garden produce intended for storage be free from disease when put in storage and that it be examined frequently for rots while in storage. Unless this is done, various rot-producing organisms thriving in storage rooms may destroy a large part of the stored produce. A complete clean-up of the storage room at the end of each storage season will reduce loss from this source.

(Dr. Machacek has devoted special attention to vegetable diseases, as a specialist in The Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Winnipeg.)

Grass Hinders Tree Growth

LONG experience throughout the years in the growing of trees in prairie Canada indicates that grasses and weeds are serious competitors and prevent the survival of the tree in many instances. By proper previous cultivation methods and elimination of grass and weeds, trees can be and have been satisfactorily grown where no trees existed before.

John Walker, Superintendent, Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, points out that the most serious enemies of trees among the grasses are those which possess vigorous and persistent underground rootstocks, such as couch grass: or those which seed freely, such as crested wheat grass; or brome grass, which possesses both characteristics. Other grasses, such as Kentucky bluegrass, and some of the native grasses, have less vigor and seeding capacity.

In more or less sandy soil, tree roots are more extensive, movement of water in the soil is more rapid, and grasses and weeds are less likely to interfere seriously with the growth of established trees than if the soil were heavier. The reason is that in the lighter soil trees obtain a great deal of their moisture from depths out of reach of grass roots; and also, in such lighter soils the moisture from rain and snow reaches the lower levels more quickly.

Another factor is the fact that, if trees are planted fairly close together, grasses and weeds are not so troublesome, because few of these can tolerate much overhead growth and dense shade. Thus a practical point is involved, in that trees planted widely apart must be cultivated regularly for a long period of years in order to prevent the interference from grasses and weeds, whereas closely planted trees need cultivation for a much shorter period.

Evergreens, for example, develop a much more dense and complete covering for the ground than broadleaved trees, so that grasses and weeds seldom give much trouble unless the lower branches are pruned or broken off. Pines develop a more open growth than spruces, because the older needles fall from the branches of the pine trees. Similarly, maple, cottonwood, willow and elm, among the broadleaf trees, develop a more spreading overhead or drooping growth than do ash and Russian poplars. Consequently, weeds may be more readily controlled.

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Barred Rocks, heavy hybrids, non-sexed, \$9.95; pullets, \$11.95; cockerels, \$9.75. Assorted heavy breeds, non-sexed, \$8.95; pullets, \$10.95; cockerels, \$9.50 per hundred. This advertisement must accompany your order to receive these special prices. Shipped C.O.D. anywhere. **TOP NOTCH CHICKERIES**, Guelph, Ont.

MUSTARD AND STINKWEED SEEDS

There is a cash market for these seeds and if you have any on hand or have any in your grain send us an average sample and we will quote you a price. We also want a local agent in your town to collect and buy these seeds for us. Do not destroy these seeds—SAVE THEM and GET PAID FOR THEM.

E. A. KJELLANDER & SON
1700A SCARTH ST. REGINA, SASK.
PHONE 8240

Top Notch Time Tested Chicks

are a sure thing for 1946. More than ever before it will pay you to order chicks from an old established firm. Why? Because with the need for food so urgent we dare not gamble on slow growth or high mortality. We need livable, growable, layable chicks, the kind that will produce eggs and meat next Fall. You get that kind of chicks when you order Top Notch. Prompt delivery on all the popular pure breeds and hybrid crosses in non-sexed, pullets or cockerels. Prices greatly reduced for July. Free catalog.

TOP NOTCH CHICKERIES, Guelph, Ont.

With every pound of wool, she's LOSING SALT!

SHEEP, LIKE ALL LIVESTOCK, NEED PLENTY OF SALT DAILY



Sheep are heavier users of salt per pound of body weight than any other domestic animal. They put salt into their wool, lose salt in perspiration. Lambs require almost half-a-pound of salt a month; ewes a pound. Keep "Windsor" Iodized Stock Salt in a protected box near watering place and let them help themselves.



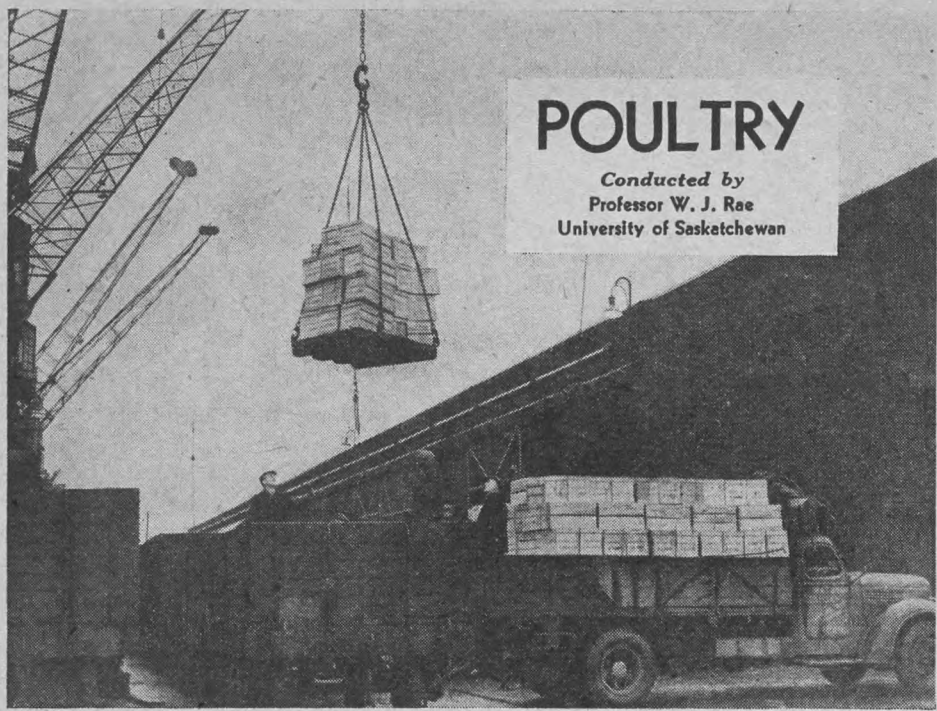
WINDSOR IODIZED SALT BLOCKS
IODIZED STOCK SALT



Products of **CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

POULTRY

Conducted by
Professor W. J. Rae
University of Saskatchewan



Loading Canadian eggs for Britain. In spite of our greatly increased production, Britons can get only about one shell egg per month.

Hormones and Egg Production

MOST poultrymen have observed that hens tend to lay at a higher rate in the spring of the year than at other times. The reason given for this increase in the rate of production is that birds respond to the gradual increase in the amount of daylight or sunlight. It has been demonstrated that birds have a small gland situated at the base of the skull. This gland is called the pituitary and it secretes a substance known as a hormone. This hormone reacts on the ovary causing the development of more egg yolks; and the activity of the gland is influenced by the action of light on the bird's eye. In practice, the poultryman has put this gland to work, by providing some artificial light in the laying house during the winter months, thereby inducing his hens to lay more eggs during the months when natural egg production is lowest.

Research workers have demonstrated that there are many different kinds of hormones secreted by the glands of an animal's body. The effect of these on egg production has been observed. The usual method of studying these hormones is to either inject a definite quantity of the hormone into the blood stream at stated intervals, or to add it to the feed. Some of these hormones have beneficial effects, while others are distinctly harmful to the normal functioning of a bird's body. The most recent work with hormones has been their employment during fattening. The evidence to date seems to indicate that by the judicious use of certain hormones, a very marked improvement can be made in the finishing of chickens for market. However, these substances cannot be recommended for universal use until further tests are conducted. It is possible that in a few years, hormones will be used more generally to stimulate production qualities in poultry.

Fowl Paralysis

THE disease commonly called fowl paralysis is known by other names such as neurolymphomatosis and leucosis. It is a distinct virus disease and should not be confused with other types of leg weakness resulting from vitamin deficiencies, parasite infections or bacterial infections. Fowl paralysis affects chicken between the ages of six weeks and fifteen months, although the most serious losses occur just as the pullet is coming into lay. There are several forms of the disease: (1) The paralysis form which is indicated by a drooping wing or a partial loss of the use of one or both legs (these birds usually retain a good appetite); (2) the blindness form—this type is recognized by the gradual loss of the normal eye color, that is from reddish bay to grey color; (3) the leukemic form shows up in paleness, loss of weight and general weakness; and (4) the tumor form seldom shows any external symptom. Lumps on the internal organs often indicate this disease.

There is no known treatment for this disease in any of its forms. It is believed that the old birds are the carriers. Young chicks may pick up the infection from contaminated soil, water or litter. Chicks should be raised as far away from the old flock as possible. The best method of control is to purchase chicks only from flocks which do not have the disease. It is always a wise precaution to enquire about the incidence of this disease in a flock before buying breeding stock.

Sanitation and Disease Control

PREVENTION and not cure is the economical method of controlling poultry diseases. The individual treatment of sick hens is seldom recommended because of the low unit value of the birds and the relatively high cost of the treatment. Control measures are applied to the flock as a whole, rather than to the individual bird.

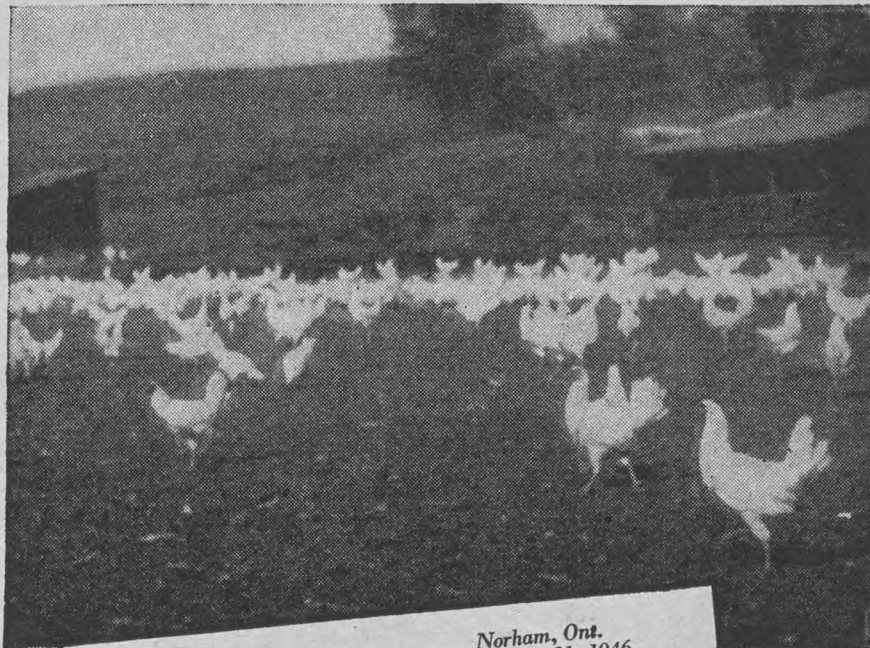
The general measures which should be adopted to control excessive mortality in a flock are usually grouped under the heading of sanitation. If chickens are provided with comfortable buildings, properly balanced rations, and not allowed to become exposed to disease infection, they will grow well and produce eggs and poultry meat at a high efficiency level. Profits cannot be made from flocks in which the mortality rate is excessive.

Soil upon which chickens have been raised continually year after year, is a source of disease infection. There are many types of infection and some of them find an excellent place in warm damp soils where they continue to develop or lie dormant and thereby become a menace to healthy birds. Rotation of yards is the only solution to this problem. The application of lime and other such disinfectants to the infected soil is of little or no value. Young chicks should be brooded on a new piece of ground each year. Growing chickens need clean range, which means range with no birds running over it the previous year. It is an excellent idea to grow mixed annual cereals and rape on the poultry range. Do not allow young chickens to have any direct contacts with the old flock. Turkeys and chickens should not be raised together, either during the rearing period or during the winter.

IF the adult birds are allowed to run in the barnyard, the control of disease through soil sanitation is very difficult. If fenced yards are provided, arrange them in such a way that at least two runs are available. Pasture one yard at a time, then next year use the other yard. It is well to remember that, with the exception of one or two diseases such as pullorum, baby chicks hatched in an incubator are comparatively free of disease. If disease develops, the infection is picked up, either while the chicks are held in storage batteries, or from unsanitary brooders or infected soil.

Read how Carman Knox grows Productive Pullets!

A view of Mr. Knox's Poultry Plant, Norham, Ont.



Norham, Ont.
January 21, 1946.

Gentlemen:

It has been our experience that the growing period is the most important phase of a hen's life. It is during this period that her ability to live a long and useful life and produce eggs profitably is formed.

I have used Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter for the past 3 years and have found it the best for getting my chicks off to a flying start . . . with low mortality. Growth is rapid and sound, feathering fast, and coloring very bright.

When chicks are six weeks old I begin to change them over to Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash and the Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed Plan for growing pullets. The Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed Plan produces big, healthy birds that have the stamina and size for heavy and sustained egg production.

I would also like to congratulate the manufacturers of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and Growing Mash on the high quality maintained during the past season. This is most gratifying when general conditions have been so unfavourable for maintaining high quality.

Carman G. Knox,
Norham, Ont.



For detailed information on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and the Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed Plan, which save you up to 50% on feeding costs, consult your local Ful-O-Pep dealer. Remember to ask him for your free copy of the new 1946 Ful-O-Pep Chick Book.

FUL-O-PEP
Feed of Champions

For over a quarter of a century . . .

"Nature's Rival" THE PERFECTION MILK-MASTER

With AUTOMATIC Suction Control

NO TWO COWS MILK ALIKE!

The only mechanical milker which duplicates the action of a baby calf.

The only mechanical milker which automatically adjusts its suction to the need of each teat.

The cow herself controls the amount of suction applied to each teat. The easy milking teat is milked with easy suction; the hard milking teat with stronger suction. The maximum vacuum on the teat, however, never exceeds 11 inches.

The MILK-MASTER has proved that it can increase production up to 10% over hand-milking.

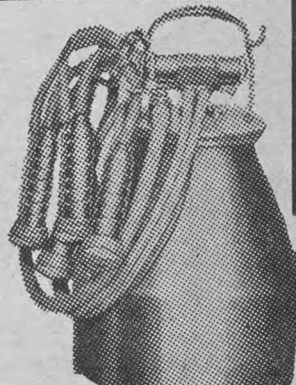
With increasing labor costs and the almost impossibility of obtaining good hand milkers it will pay you to purchase a MILK-MASTER unit.

See Your Perfection Milk-Master Dealer.

**PERFECTION MILKING MACHINE
CORPORATION (Canada) LIMITED**

Box 113, Terminal Station "A," Toronto
In British Columbia: McLennan, McFeely & Prior
Limited, Vancouver.

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**PERFECTION
MILK-MASTER**

The market that comes to you ...



AMERICAN TOURISTS love to holiday in Canada. They like our country.

They come—spending money at our tourist camps, our fishing centres, our cities, towns and vacation resorts. That money gets around. It spreads to every community, benefitting every Canadian.

It's a big enterprise, this tourist business. And it's growing all the time.

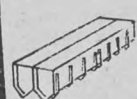
THIS YEAR MILLIONS OF AMERICAN VISITORS are expected to cross the border, holiday bound. Let's give them a friendly Canadian welcome—show them that, in spite of current crowding and shortages, we're glad to have them—that we're good neighbours whom they and their friends will want to visit again and again. Doing this will help to safeguard and build this great "natural industry".

IT HAPPENS EVERY YEAR... In 1945 tourists spent over one hundred and sixty million dollars in Canada. In the

years ahead, as our ability to handle tourist traffic grows, who is to say how big this business may become?

Your Canadian Travel Bureau is protecting and developing your interests in this huge market. In widespread publicity across the border we are reminding our American neighbours of Canada's attractions and, at the same time, tactfully advising them that, in this difficult year, visitors would be wise to make reservations ahead.

Here is
what **ONE** typical
tourist camp
bought
in **ONE** season



1,000
doz. eggs



5,000
qts. milk



1,000
lbs. butter



3,000 pies



125 gals.
ice cream



400 fowl



3,000
loaves bread



5 barrels
of juices



6 tons meat

And that is just part
of the order

This camp's shopping list indicates what the tourist business means to Canadians as a major annual market



CANADIAN TRAVEL BUREAU

Department of Trade & Commerce, Ottawa.



Some Important Angles of World Wheat Situation

A page of Monthly Commentary furnished by United Grain Growers Ltd.



Publishing requirements of The Country Guide are such that this page must go to press before news is available of the final outcome at Ottawa of negotiations for a wheat contract extending over several years between the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom. By the time this page is read, full details will probably have been published and it will then be possible for opinions to be formed as to whether or not the proposed contract is likely to be satisfactory. Quite probably there will be a good deal of controversy in that respect. Such comment as here follows may be useful in considering that matter.

There is bound to be a certain confusion of ideas because of different angles from which the wheat problem is approached. For example, stress is continuously being laid on the present world wide shortage of food, on the danger of famine, starvation and disease to a large part of the world's population which will continue to exist until world food supplies can again be restored to normal. Recently, before a meeting held in May of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Director General, Sir John Boyd Orr, issued a letter to governments stressing the fact that the present emergency would certainly continue until 1947 crops are harvested throughout the world. In addition, he felt that the world food situation would remain critical for four or five years, and he urged the need for an international plan to deal with the situation over that time. But in spite of such facts, there are people who profess to fear recurrence of a period of burdensome wheat surpluses in the not too distant future, and whose idea of international food planning is mainly to guard against troubles that might arise from such a situation.

After the British delegation to discuss the contract arrived in Ottawa, stories were put out from that city stressing Russia's great potential as a wheat producer, and as a possible threat to other wheat producing countries. Prior to that time, most discussions of the Russia situation stressed the rapid rate at which the population of that country is increasing, the possibility that it might absorb the surplus food production of the Balkan countries which formerly went to the countries of western Europe. It is no wonder that different people engaging in discussions of wheat problems from two angles so widely divergent get into occasional confusion. An impartial observer is likely to reach the conclusion that the food supply of the world, will probably for a long time yet fall short of world needs, and that there is good reason to believe in continuing need for all the wheat that Canada can produce. If such world conditions are brought about, the prospects for the Canadian wheat producer are good. If on the other hand, international political economic difficulties cannot be overcome, and economic internationalism becomes rampant in the world as it was from 1930 to 1939, it may be impossible to avoid depression, unemployment and low commodity prices. Under such circumstances it will take a great deal more than one contract between Canada and the United Kingdom to avoid the consequences of such a condition.

Present disagreements between Russia and the Western Powers would make it unlikely that Russia would have been a party to any general wheat agreement, even if other countries had been able to work one out, and such circumstances would also preclude adherence by Balkan countries. Nor is it likely that Argentine support for a general international agreement could be counted on. Diplomatic tension between Argentina

and other countries, especially the United States and Great Britain, has arisen from other matters. So far as wheat was concerned, Argentina refused to put the allocation of her crops under the jurisdiction of the Combined Foods Board, and seemed to be especially interested in maintaining her wheat trade with Spain, Italy and Brazil.

Canadian production for export greatly exceeds the total quantity of wheat that Great Britain can import. Wheat markets must be found in other countries or an inevitable shrinkage will take place in the scale of western farming operations.

Consequently, it is reported, Canadian negotiators were reluctant to contract for as large supplies as the British negotiators would have liked to see covered by the agreement. Otherwise, in case of a short crop, Canada might be temporarily in the position of having to ignore the needs of valued customers, with the danger of impairing future trade relations with those countries. But even if quantities are reserved for the use of such countries, the question of price to be charged to them in the immediate future presents a problem. Can they be charged more on the ground that they have not a contract? They might claim that to be unfair when they would be glad to make contracts on the same basis as the one made by Great Britain. On the other hand can they properly be given the benefit of the price stipulated in the British contract?

It must be admitted that the precedent of the British contract cannot, so far as a stipulation for quantity is concerned, be applied generally to other countries. Uncertainties of crop production are such that Canada cannot be sure of what quantity of wheat this country will have to dispose of in any future year.

Wheat Crop of 1943-44 Nets Average Basic Price of \$1.37

According to announcement from Ottawa participation certificates issued by the Canadian Wheat Board in respect to the crop year 1943-44 are to be paid off at an average of 12 cents a bushel. Presumably on some grades the payment will be larger, and on others smaller. That will bring the basic price for the crop year to \$1.37, as the initial payments made by the Wheat Board were based on \$1.25 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern at Lakehead and Pacific Coast terminals.

So much discussion has recently taken place with respect to the export ceiling price of \$1.55 per bushel that possibly some producers have expected that participation certificates might be based on that amount. Actually, however, that level for export wheat was not reached during the year in question, and not until June, 1945. After the market was closed in September, 1943, and the initial price basis of \$1.25 was established for payment by the Canadian Wheat Board, exports were made at varying prices depending upon the level of prices on the Chicago market. The monthly average of such prices was as follows: in cents and eighths of a cent.

October, 1943	128/2
November	132/3
December	141/2
January, 1944	145/5
February	144/7
March	146/7
April	148
May	148
June	143/3
July	138

During the following crop year the average export price began with 135/2

in August, 1944, and rose gradually but steadily until June, 1945, since when the ceiling price of \$1.55 has prevailed. Quite probably very little of the 1943-44 crop was sold after that time. While all sales for export would contribute something to the fund to be distributed on participation certificates, that would not be the case with sales for domestic use in Canada, which were made on the basis of \$1.25 per bushel. Indeed, such sales, instead of realizing a surplus, would presumably result in a net deficit after allowing for expenses of operation.

Final returns from the crops of 1944 and 1945 should be somewhat higher than those for the crop of 1943, but on account of domestic sales and operating costs, will still fall considerably short of \$1.55 per bushel.

Will such a contract as this provide a basis for a continuing arrangement over a long period with Great Britain? It would be rash to make a prediction in that respect. In the present disturbed condition of international relations and international finance special arrangements to meet special conditions may be accepted by various countries without criticism, which if continued during a more settled period might give rise to friction. The world presumably can only feel its way slowly towards the basis of international trade that may prevail in the future. Estimates of probable future developments will have to be revised from time to time.

In the United States there has been criticism of the proposed arrangement as running counter to the principles to which various countries, and most particularly the United States and Great Britain have committed themselves with respect to the conduct of international trade. News of it was seized upon by opponents in Congress of the loan to Great Britain, which has been long discussed. Statements were made that it might cause a breach between the United States and Great Britain as it runs counter to the announced world policy of the former country and the proposals it has made for the expansion of world trade and employment.

Opinion in the United States, both as expressed by the government, and as generally prevailing in the country, is strongly opposed to commercial transactions between governments, and in favor of the conduct of international trade through commercial channels. During the war the U.S. Government bought large quantities of Canadian grain through a government agency, the Commodity Credit Corporation. Since the end of the war it has found it necessary to collect through government agencies, some of the grain to be exported, to meet the country's commitments through the Combined Food Board. But all such transactions have been made on the basis of market prices prevailing in the United States. Moreover the government has proclaimed its desire to get trade back into commercial channels, and has gone so far as to ask various European governments to close their buying offices in the United States.

If, as may well happen, controversy over the agreement develops, it will be unfortunate if some of the fundamental facts concerning Canada's price limitation are forgotten or ignored. That limitation did not arise out of the agreement, or out of any proposals for the agreement. It was inaugurated long before there were any proposals for such an agreement, and was inaugurated for reasons arising out of Canadian policy. The situation was dealt with on this page in the December issue of The Country Guide. There was quoted a resolution passed at the annual meeting of United Grain Growers Limited which

began by reciting the fact that Canada was selling its wheat at the lowest export price in the world. Discussing that resolution the article in question went on to say:

"The resolution above quoted does not attack the present policy of the Canadian government. It does, however, help to emphasize the fact that the income of western wheat growers is now being limited by government wheat policy as has been the case since September, 1943, when the Canadian market was closed to prevent a further advance in prices. It may be necessary later, to remind both the government and other interests of that fact, and to point out how by reason of such limitation some of the cost of war and of the aftermath of war has been borne by such producers."

There has so far been no authoritative statement of reasons why the government considers it necessary to restrict the export price of wheat, when no other export prices are similarly restricted. But there are some obvious facts which might lead to such a decision, and these would doubtless be recited in any controversy which might arise on the question of price.

When, in September 1943, the wheat market was closed, it was obvious both that market prices were likely to rise above the level of \$1.25 per bushel, and that it was in the interest of the government to prevent such a rise. At that time all exports to Great Britain were being financed under Mutual Aid arrangements, and the higher wheat prices should go, the greater the cost to the national treasury of wheat exported to Great Britain. It could have been said that to hold wheat prices down was to reduce the cost of the war to the National Treasury. The situation is not the same now, for exports to Great Britain are being financed out of British resources in Canada, and out of the proceeds of the Canadian loan to Britain recently arranged. The higher wheat prices go, the sooner the proceeds of that loan will be exhausted, and possibly the sooner another loan may be necessary. Alternatively, the higher wheat prices go, the greater the danger that Britain will not have funds with which to buy other imports from Canada, including lumber, fish, minerals and manufactured goods.

No doubt it is argued in some quarters that it would have an inflationary tendency if producers should get more for their wheat, both because more dollars would be in circulation in the country, and because farmers might bid more strongly for scarce goods. In that connection it is too often overlooked that a great extent western farmers during recent years have used the proceeds of their crops to pay off debts, a process that will undoubtedly continue. Such use of money is the reverse of inflationary.

The time may come when western farmers will have to put forward a claim for government assistance, or government support of wheat prices. Such a claim, if it has to be made, can be made with more confidence, and will be more likely to be met, if the actual facts of the present situation are kept in mind.

There has, of course, been some recognition of the facts in the guarantee, already announced by the government, of a guaranteed floor basic price for wheat during a five-year period, of \$1.00 per bushel, even though that guarantee is limited to "authorized deliveries" for any crop year. If, as appeared to be in prospect from some recent statements on behalf of the government, that guarantee should be increased to \$1.25 per bushel, there would be still further recognition of the same sort.

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GARDENING MEANS
DUST...



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POLISH IS
A MUST!



60

BLACK and ALL SHADES of BROWN

V BELTS, PULLEYS, SHEAVES
TEXROPE and GOODYEAR BELTS
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Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670



NEIGHBORLY NEWS

Contributed by the Elevator Agents of
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

Passing of United Grain Growers Agent

John E. Killaby, a highly respected citizen and agent for United Grain Growers Ltd., recently passed away in a Winnipeg hospital where he had gone to receive treatment.

Mr. Killaby homesteaded in the Huronville district. He was one of the early shareholders of U.G.G. and always a good supporter of the farmers' organization.

Later Mr. Killaby moved to Fillmore where he established a garage and implement business and where he also acted as agent for the farm supplies department of United Grain Growers Ltd.

J. Harvey Lane, a director of the United Grain Growers Limited acted as one of the pallbearers.—Fillmore, Sask.

Fat Cattle Show

At the first Fat Cattle Show for Langenburg, 150 head of cattle were shown. Mr. Smith, of Marchwell, won championship with an Aberdeen-Angus heifer and H. Schultz reserve championship with a Hereford heifer.—Langenburg, Sask.

First Annual Fair

At the First Annual Fair of the Saltcoats Baby Beef Club held here, 17 members showed calves. Beey Sharrock's entry won the grand championship, with Ivy Lee's entry winning the reserve.—Saltcoats, Sask.

Fat Stock Show

A very successful Fat Stock Show and Sale was held in the exhibition grounds at Stonewall. A large crowd attended and a record number of cattle was on exhibition.

The first prize in the Boys' and Girls' Club entries of calves went to young Ralph Campbell, of Teulon, while Calvin Burton, of Greenwood, was judged the best showman.

The show was ably conducted under the direction of President J. Schaeffer, and Secretary R. A. Quickfall.—Guntown, Manitoba.

Rodeo at High River

July 3rd and 4th marked High River's real debut into the rodeo field. Profits from the venture go toward the building of a new community centre, which is to be a memorial to the boys of High River and district who saw service in this war.—High River, Alta.

Winner at Calf Club Event

Joe Doyle, of South Macleod, with an Angus calf weighing 880 pounds took first place at Macleod recently when the Junior Calf Club sponsored by the Board of Trade, the M.D. of Bright and the Dept. of Agriculture exhibited 22 very fine calves of Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn breeding. Over 500 people attended the event.

Maxine Perrin came second with her 760-pound Angus. The third place calf, a black of 990 pounds was conditioned by Jimmy McNab. The black 1,000-pound steer of Harvey Perrin, rated fourth place. Lorraine Dersch, took fifth honor with her 810-pound Hereford. (See photos below).—Macleod, Alta.

Address on "Stampedes"

At a recent meeting of the Claresholm Men's Club there was a large turnout to hear Messrs. Geo. Edworthy, manager western division, U.G.G. Ltd., and Warren Cooper speak on Stampedes. Mr. Edworthy represented the Calgary Stampede and gave a most interesting talk on the set-up of present day stampedes and the top cowboys of today. Mr. Cooper's humorous talk on "Cowboys I have Known" was also much enjoyed. Mr. Hempel, of the organization department of the U.G.G. Ltd., showed some colored movies of the Calgary Stampede and the Tennessee Walking Horse, and this brought to an end a very enjoyable meeting. The Claresholm Sportsmen's Club sponsored the local stampede and races held on June 26. A parade of decorated floats, and a large number of entries were featured. — Claresholm, Alberta.

"Everything Was Under Control"

The local U.G.G. agent was somewhat surprised to receive a wagon load of oats recently, drawn by a tractor and delivered by Louis Brears, aged 12. Louis is the young son of Bert Brears who farms about four miles south of town and the agent affirms that he had everything under perfect control. — Bredenbury, Saskatchewan.

Returned Veterans Honored

A presentation of a monogrammed fountain pen was made at a dance held in the Rossendale school house to each of the following 26 boys and one girl who enlisted from Rossendale and district: Edgar Bauder, Marcel Barrault, Kenneth Crocker, Earl Charlton, Albert Fisher, Peter Griesbach, Vincent Gemmill, Wesley Henry, Douglas Henry, Steve Kushner, Joseph Kuly, James Lyall, Jack McCullach, Allan McIntosh, Gus Marks, Duke Marks, Albert Neufeld, Peter Ostapowich, James Neufeld, Howard Pratt, Mary Patsack, Glen Rintoul, Stan Shiels, Mervin Sawyer, Alvin Sloane, Arthur Sloane, Stanley Wojtowicz.—Rossendale, Man.

Outstanding Fat Stock Show

Approximately 1,200 attended the ninth annual Fat Stock Show when 337 choice animals were offered for sale by Robt. Page, auctioneer. Bidding was brisk and buyers represented Canada Packers, Swift's, Burns, T. Eaton Co., W. C. Johnston & Co. and Brandon Packers. The grand champion owned by W. Leggatt, Birtle, brought 35 cents per pound and was purchased by T. Eaton Co. Reserve champion owned by W. Hacking, Solsgirth, went to W. C. Johnston & Co. for 25 cents per pound. The average price was an over all of 17 cents.

The sale left approximately \$50,000 in the hands of the producers, and the show committee are to be congratulated on a successful event.—Foxwarren, Man.



Second
at
Macleod
show.

First
at
Macleod
show.

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CANADA'S POWER FARMERS



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Not alone in longer oil life, but in keeping oil at its clean, sludge-free best, these new-day filter replacements pay dividends in oil economy and reduced motor repairs. Ask your local farm implement dealer about

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"In a fight it is the spirit that is the stronger."
Read the story of a gallant fight, youth against a merciless system.
"Demetrius, the silversmith."
Send one dollar.
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2410 E. 34 Ave. Vancouver, B.C.

New
Natural relief
for flatulence
Hyper-acidity
Heartburn

ABSOR-VITE

Now available after
years of research and
clinical success.

AT YOUR DRUGGIST
16-OZ. SIZE, \$1.25

A PRODUCT OF
RAY-VITE LABORATORIES
LIMITED



AB-4

All Hands to the Pump!

The Cayley Community Club recently purchased one of the large grain annexes in Cayley for the purpose of building a curling and skating rink. A call went out for volunteer labor and there was found to be no shortage. A goodly number of enthusiastic citizens responded and really went to work with a will. In three days the annex was completely dismantled, lumber sorted, etc., and hauled to the new site and piled ready for use on the curling and skating rinks.—*Caley, Alta.*

To Survey for Electrification

A meeting was held in the L.O.L. Hall, Medora, to organize a survey of the Municipality of Brenda for the purpose of rural electrification. Mr. W. Muir, of the Manitoba Power Commission addressed the meeting. Reeve Hugh Wallace acted as chairman.

The rural councillors of all four wards were present and each selected a committee to conduct a survey of their respective wards.—*Medora, Man.*

Welcome Home Presentations

A monster community Welcome Home was extended to the returned personnel of the Pipestone, Findlay, Bellevue, Belses and Huston districts in the Pipestone Memorial Hall recently. Mr. D. L. Mellish was toastmaster. The welcome address was given by H. MacIntyre and responded to on behalf of the returned personnel by Tom Forsyth of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, a prisoner of war for four years in Japan.

The guest speaker of the evening was Hon. Major Frank Armstrong, a returned Padre, and former pastor of Pipestone United Church.—*Pipestone, Manitoba.*

Legion Auction Sale

A public auction sale sponsored by the members of the Queenstown Branch of the Canadian Legion, was held in Queenstown, with C. M. Allen being the auctioneer. The event was followed by a community dance.

Many and varied were the articles sold — groceries, furniture, vegetables, lubricating oils and greases, farm implements, and livestock. Approximately \$630 was realized from the sale with the proceeds going towards the establishment of a recreation hall for the local branch.—*Queenstown, Alta.*

The Lights Go On

Rural electrification in the Barnwell district is now a reality. Completed by the Calgary Power Company recently, the project is already serving a wide area and marks the passing of an important milestone for this progressive community. Rural residents, at least about 80 per cent of them, have discarded various types of private lighting systems. Operation of radios, refrigerators and other household appliances will be greatly improved with the use of standard power, while the purr of electric motors will shortly replace the familiar coughing of gas engines in workshops and other farm buildings.—*Barnwell, Alta.*

Local Improvements

During the past few months the town of Bow Island has seen a lot of improvements. Quite a number of the farmers are having their homes moved into town. Two restaurants are being remodelled and will be open to the

public in the near future. Other buildings are getting a general "face lifting." Cement sidewalks are being laid in the main parts of the town. An added attraction is the Forty Mile Baseball League organized this spring.—*Bow Island, Alta.*

Magpie Hunt

The local branch of the Alberta Fish and Game Association recently held their yearly Crow and Magpie Hunt on Wednesday. After the day's shooting, a fine supper was served bringing to a close a useful day's sport. The work of the association is a great help in preserving game. A bounty is paid on Crows and Magpies and their eggs, so the virile youngsters greatly assist in controlling these pests.—*Durward, Alta.*

Hold Successful Stampede

A record crowd attended the stampede. This annual event is growing in popularity. A building boom is being witnessed in the town and district. Upwards of 80 buildings are under planning or construction including a new sugar factory estimated to cost two million dollars.—*Taber, Alta.*

Buyers are Judges

Foxwarren Fat Stock Show has reached the status of a major event and entries are made from an ever widening territory. An innovation of this year's event was the judging, which was done by the buyers themselves and their placings in the show ring gave general satisfaction.—*Foxwarren, Man.*

Unfortunate Mishap

George Ady, a former U.G.G. buyer, had the misfortune to tip his truck over while hauling some cows from Cardston to his farm. The truck was nearly completely wrecked, and some of the cows were injured.

* * *

The Boundary League baseball league formed here this year has created keen interest in the summer game. No baseball had been played during the war years.—*Jefferson, Alta.*

Turkey-Chicken Chicks!

Mrs. Herman Svederus from west of Delburne reports a couple of week-old chicks of New Hampshire strain with tail and wing feathers showing unmistakable markings of Bourbon turkey.

Not having any roosters with her own flock of hens, Mrs. Svederus bought hatching eggs from the neighbors, but just for an experiment she included a dozen of her own "unfertilized" hen eggs in the incubator. Six out of the twelve eggs hatched chicks with the turkey markings; the other six did not hatch. The Svederus farm has Bourbon turkeys.—*Delburne, Alta.*

Welcome Veterans Home

A Welcome Home banquet was held in the new store of S. Loftson for members of war services and their relatives of Bredenbury and district. About 200 were present and enjoyed a fine banquet and entertainment by local talent. Seventy-five local members of war services were presented with engraved fountain pens. A. Loftson was chairman and the speaker of the evening was M. E. Crosthwaite, of Yorkton. An enjoyable dance rounded up a memorable evening.—*Bredenbury, Sask.*

Passing of a Pioneer

James Inglis, who farmed in this community for many years, recently passed away in Saltcoats. Mr. Inglis took a great interest in all agricultural activities and was president of the U.G.G. local board.

* * *

Lloyd Inglis, eldest son of Thomas Inglis, won the championship in the Boys' and Girls' Calf Club held at Yorkton with his Angus calf. At the banquet held in the evening he was presented with the Boys' and Girls' Calf Club Shield, and also the T. Eaton Cup. The calf, weighing 810 pounds, was purchased by the T. Eaton Co. Ltd. for 50 cents per pound.—*Clonmel, Sask.*

Don't Wait—Order Today.—WE KNOW FOR CERTAIN there will not be half enough Rubber Tired Farm Wagons to supply this year's demand. Unless you place your order IMMEDIATELY you are almost certain to be disappointed. If you do not wish to get immediate delivery a deposit of \$100 will assure you of having your order filled.

Our Guarantee—If when you get the Farm Wagon you are not fully satisfied with it or if it isn't what you expected it to be, simply return to us at once and we will refund the full amount paid as well as the transportation charges both ways. The guarantee from a company serving over 100,000 Western Canadian Farmers for over 28 years means something.

HAUL - 250 BUSHELS WHEAT



EXTRA HEAVY DUTY TRACTOR AND HIGHWAY TYPE

OVER 1,000 NOW IN USE. Farmers tell us it is the best trailer they have ever seen.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION—Extra heavy electrical welded. Simple design. No Springs. Equipped with NEW heavy duty low pressure Aero-plane tires, 8 ply. Each tire rated 2-ton capacity. Eight tons on four tires. Tires made of prewar rubber. Ordinary tube and valve. Drop centre wheel exactly same as on your car. Distance between bolster stakes is for the standard wagon box which is 38 inches unless otherwise requested. Clearance from ground to lowest part of trailer 15 ins. Tire height from ground 34 ins. Height from ground to top of bolster 25 ins. Distance between Tires is the same as between standard passenger cars. REACH adjustable to 120 ins. HITCH is of simple design extra heavy duty channel material. HORSEPOLE is interchangeable with tractor hitch.

OPERATION—Because of the wide base tires it is possible to pull twice the load over a soft field than with ordinary tires. No Springs. Because of the heavy duty low pressure tire, the shock is cushioned better than trailers with springs and ordinary tires. Takes load over railway crossings and culverts as smoothly as a late model passenger car.

REPLACEMENTS—We have tires, tubes, as well as hubs, bearings and spindles in stock. Tires can be retreaded or we can supply them at the extremely low price of \$12. The wheels and hubs are so tough and well machined, we doubt whether they will ever need replacement.

EVERYTHING ON THIS FARM WAGON IS NEW INCLUDING THE TIRES AND TUBES

PRICES

4-wheel Aeroplane type	\$290
2-wheel Aeroplane type	145
Horsepole	9.50

Sparewheel tire and tube, includes the bearings. Special price \$26.95 to customers purchasing a trailer.

2-WHEEL TRAILER—Aeroplane type. Same heavy construction as the four-wheel job. Same Heavy Duty Tires, Wheels and Hubs, Bearings and Spindles. Capacity 4 ton. Frame is made of heavy 3-inch channel. Side Members are of one piece, reinforced with 4-inch "I" Beam, 36 inches long. Overall length 10 feet. Overall width of frame 44 inches. Height from ground to top of frame 26 inches. Height of draw bar from ground to lower part of hitch 24 inches. Lowest part of trailer 15 inches from the ground.

WAGON STEER and PATENTED CIRCLE

Is the same in both the standard and aero-plane type. Long Experience in the Trailer Field has Proven, that the 5th wheel method of wagon steer is the safest and most satisfactory. The United States Government specify the use of only the fifth wheel circle type. Out of more than 50 thousand trailers none were otherwise equipped. Long Distance haulers if you will note rarely use the Auto Steer. Only the Wagon Steer gives you that confidence when passing on the road. Wagon Steer as compared with the auto steer, eliminates the wear which takes place in the rods, tie rod ends, bolts and bushings, spindle arms, kingpin bushings, anchor plates, yokes, etc., etc. The auto steer in trailers being the major items which cause sway, weave and whip. Too many parts quickly wear and require many grease fittings. In the wagon steer there is no chance for steering arms to bend and cause out of alignment, tire wear and jiggle.

FREIGHT CHARGES (only approximate). Write for exact charges. 4 wheel, Manitoba \$5 to \$10, Saskatchewan \$8 to \$12, Alberta \$10 to \$18, British Columbia \$20 to \$32. The 2-wheel is approximately about 75% of the 4-wheel.

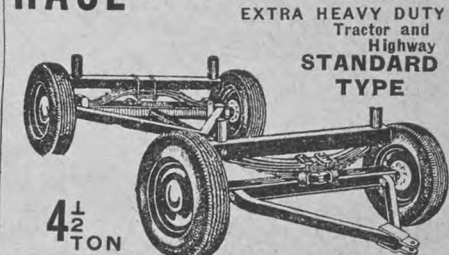
AUTO WRECKING CO.

Thousands of satisfied customers throughout Canada. 271 FORT STREET, WINNIPEG

TRAILER DIVISION

WE HAVE NO BRANCHES

HAUL - 150 BUSHELS WHEAT



EXTRA HEAVY DUTY Tractor and Highway STANDARD TYPE

THIS FARM WAGON WILL NOT WHIP, WEAVE NOR SWAY. Tracks perfectly. Load Governed Spring Action. Flexibility in body twist. This means safety and control with the utmost ease in hauling. Engineered to be a brute for punishment.

SPRINGS—Springs help prevent shock from travelling to the towing vehicle. Eliminates short bounce causing load to spill over. Instead of the tires taking all the punishment the springs take a good percentage. The springs on this Farm Wagon are especially mounted and Guaranteed to Eliminate that Backward and Forward Sway. No To and Fro Sway. Our springs use no shackles or shackle bolts or bushings. Due to the special engineering even with springs. In our Farm Wagon it is possible to carry the load nearer to the ground and get better load control.

BEARINGS AND SPINDLES—Timken Roller Bearings, exactly the same size as used in heavy duty 2 ton trucks. The 1 1/2-inch bearing has a 60% larger load carrying capacity. Spindles are made from S.P.S. 245 steel (special purpose steel). Most competitive Farm Wagons use only ordinary cold rolled steel and 13/16 bearings. Bearing and spindle breakages are costly through time lost for repairs, cost of repairs and damage to equipment as well as the load.

MANY USES—Hauling Grain, Cattle, Sugar Beets, Wood, Lumber, Hay, Sheaves, Oil, Supplies and Machinery, etc.

SPECIFICATIONS—Distance between bolster stakes 38 inches unless otherwise requested. Road clearance 12 1/2 inches. Height from ground to top of bolster 24 inches. Distance between tires same as on standard passenger cars. Adjustable reach to 120 inches. Hitch is yoke type, makes for quick, safe, strong and simple hook up. 3/4-inch draw pin. Standard Ball Type Hitch available but is not recommended for heavier loads. This Farm Wagon should not be compared with many slightly built wagons now on the market with smaller wheel bearings and without springs. Our Farm Wagon weighs about 200 pounds more without the springs and about 300 more with the springs. Total shipping weight 750 pounds. Buy a Farm Wagon with springs. One without springs can hardly give you anything near equal the service.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION—Heavy Duty All Steel

Electrically Welded. Parts are obtainable right in your own community. Parts used are exactly the same as used and supplied to the Car manufacturers in Ford, Chevrolet and Dodge. HITCH mounted at the outer ends of the axle, which is not found in any other Farm Wagon either Wagon Steer or Auto Steer, is an additional factor in promoting the safety of the control of both the towing and towed vehicle. REACH, adjustable to 120 inches. AXLES, front and rear, channel type boxed at ends for extra strength.

EVERYTHING ON THIS FARM WAGON IS NEW INCLUDING THE TIRES AND TUBES

Complete With Tires and Tubes

Farm Wagon with 16x6.00, 4-ply	\$265
Farm Wagon with 16x6.00, 6-ply	290
Farm Wagon with 16x6.50, 4-ply	290
Farm Wagon with 16x6.50, 6-ply	315
Farm Wagon with 16x7.00, 4-ply	300
Farm Wagon with 16x7.00, 6-ply	325
Farm Wagon with 16x7.50, 6-ply	350

MAGNETO REPAIRS

Speedy service; expert work; genuine parts. Write for our exchange plan on new super-power Bosch magnetos. Brown and Murray Limited, 237 Fort St., Winnipeg, Man. 130 9th St., Brandon, Man.

Get-Acquainted Club

Through social correspondence thousands yearly meet their "Ideal." Write today for list of eligibles. Many Canadians. Simpson, Box 1251, Denver, Colo.

LONELY HEARTS

Find your sweetheart through my Club; Old and Reliable; Established 1924. Personal painstaking service for refined men and women (CONFIDENTIAL). Free particulars, photos, descriptions sealed. LOIS REEDER, BOX 549, PALESTINE, TEXAS.

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FOR CHURCH AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

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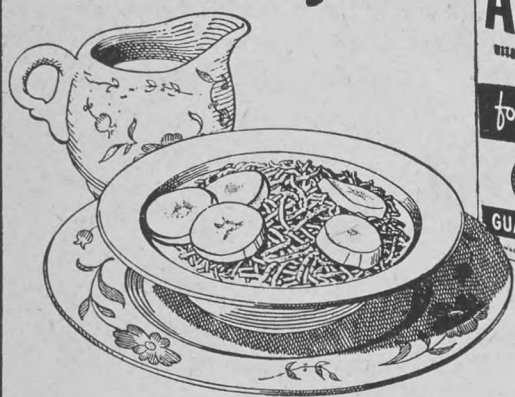
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RAPID GRIP and BATTEN LIMITED

METAL CRAFT - PLASTIC DIVISION

290 VAUGHAN ST. WINNIPEG PHONE 93 494

How do you feel today?



Better Keep "Regular" Naturally!

FARMERS GO INTERNATIONAL

Continued from page 5

the fashion in graciousness. Notwithstanding the explicit conditions of the invitation, he rounded up a squad of interpreters, every paragraph of business was duplicated in French, and the time taken for business doubled. It should be added that the French delegation's opportunity for le beau geste came at a later session and they responded handsomely.

The only real problem tackled was how far and in what direction could the federation go. A. B. Kline, head of the American delegation, declared at the outset that there was so much room for contention in respect to the form of the proposed world federation that his group preferred to proceed to a discussion of policy and leave organization to a future conference. In this he was heavily outvoted. The N.F.U. had prepared a draft agenda, accepted by the conference which put organization in the very forefront.

At the other extreme, L. M. Perez, the delegate of Cuba, whose sugar farmers experienced inter-war depression comparable to that of wheat farmers, wanted to form marketing organizations which would take part in the handling of surpluses. The consensus of opinion was, however, that if the conference could succeed in welding farm organizations into an international whole, it would be going far enough for the present.

The bulk of the work was done in committees and it was here that the symphony of goodwill with which the conference opened developed some discordant notes. The New Zealanders and Americans stood out against immediate federation. The former country has just passed through a national unification of farm organizations and the new body either could not or did not give its delegates a mandate for world federation. One felt that the New Zealanders did not want to be part owners of a dog which might bite them. But they finally accepted with the proviso that they would have to go home and sell the idea to their fellows.

The Americans who have hitherto been the world's greatest food exporters, and face a good chance of becoming food importers on an unprecedented scale upon the resumption of normal world trading relations, were obviously nervous about the foundation of any body which might embarrass their government in the execution of trade agreements. They would have preferred a conference type of organization meeting yearly. They were also under the difficulty that farm organizations in their country do not speak with one voice. The American delegates present came from four national groups. However, they voted for a working federation and between now and January 1947 will have to obtain ratification by their several annual conventions.

On the eighth day of the conference agreement on federation had not yet been obtained and there was considerable uneasiness as to the outcome. Lord Beaverbrook's "Daily Express" published a vicious, destructive editorial which did not allay the feelings of the N.F.U. delegation. This group had pressed for federation with the greatest ability through their spokesman, J. K. Knowles. Here is the case as presented by the "Daily Express":

"The National Farmers' Union, which represents 160,000 farmers in England and Wales, believes that an international organization is necessary to plan food production and distribution.

"It has called to London more than 130 representatives of 31 countries to discuss the idea. For several days they met in private committees. This morning deliberations will be in public.

"Delegates are not agreed. Far from it. The British representatives want to establish executive committees, chair-

men and officials. The United States wants annual conferences of producers.

"France wants something different. Denmark just wants to find out how to sell more of her produce. And so on.

"The National Farmers' Union is reported to have allocated £20,000 to convene the conference and entertain the delegates to dinners and receptions. That is £20,000 paid to the union by British farmers, who will think that their money could have been better spent.

"The union's duty is to protect the farmers of this country and see that their reputation is maintained.

"International conference will not provide for that.

"The object and purpose of the foreigners have always been to carve up the British consumers' market.

"Their only new policy is possibly the regulation of prices. If they succeed to their own satisfaction, who pays?

"We pay."

On the constructive side of the argument two presentations carried the day. S. L. Louwes, a Nederlander, who represented F.A.O. in the early part of the conference, drew attention to the necessity

for framing a long-term policy for food and agriculture as well as meeting the present short-term emergency. It is impossible to decide one without discussing the other. Only when F.A.O. knows the wishes of organized farm opinion can it formulate a basic policy which can be laid before the governments it represents. If farmers are not able to reach an agreement they will have to leave it to governments in which case they cannot complain when the decisions are not in accordance with their wishes. Mr. Louwes clinched the nail by asserting that:

"In order to get ahead with this task (the abolition of want in abundance) the co-operation of all organized groups in the economic and social field will be needed and first of all the co-operation of the organized farmers. That is the primary reason why F.A.O. attaches such great significance to this congress."

An even weightier voice was that of Sir John Boyd Orr who flew the Atlantic immediately the Washington food conference was adjourned to be present at the last session in London. In grave accents he told the conference that so far from facing a 90-day food crisis the world would be as badly off after the 1946 crop is harvested as it was at the end of the 1945 harvest. It is imperative that the farmers of the world will take all measures to make the 1947 harvest the largest in history. The shortage will continue through 1948 and 1949 while the world will be replacing its breeding herds. Not till 1950 is it likely that surpluses will again appear. But as there have been rises in prices, small surpluses will lead quickly to a slump unless measures are taken to forestall it. The world, he asserted, cannot stand another dislocation like the thirties.

Never before, Sir John stated, had so many nations agreed so quickly to such an extensive plan of action. Why? Because they had faced the inescapable facts. They had sensed the political and social dangers which flow from severe under-nourishment of such large blocks of people for so long a time. There is a danger that food today might become a political weapon.

A plan of action had been agreed on at the F.A.O. conference and was then

The safest boundaries between nations are friendships which have no bounds.

A Record in Farm Loans



for Farm Equipment



to Brush, Break and Clear Land



for Building and Repairs



for Farm Electrification

ONE OF OUR BRANCHES recently broke all records by making more loans under the Farm Improvement Loans Act than any other branch of any bank in Canada.

In ten months this single branch of the Royal Bank made 140 such loans to farmers scattered over an area of 3,200 square miles of country.

Over 55% were made to borrowers with total assets of less than \$5,000.

These loans were made for a wide variety of purposes—to brush, clear and break land—to purchase farm implements, to build dams and dugouts, to construct, add to and remodel buildings.

Would a Loan Help You?

If you could use a loan profitably to improve or expand your farming operations, or to make living more attractive on the farm, ask for a copy of our booklet "Farm Improvement Loans" at your nearest branch. It explains in detail the many attractive features of the Farm Improvement Loans Act, the many purposes for which such loans can be used and the easy methods of repayment. In addition, ordinary farm loans are, of course, still available at any branch.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

ATTENTION!

This ad is addressed to a man not over age 55 who is concerned about his future security and interested in getting a business of his own. He may be too old for heavy work. Perhaps his income is uncertain or not enough to meet present-day demands. He may be discouraged, but if he has good references and a car, there is a possibility of him qualifying for better than average earnings. He should forward full personal history to the advertiser, Box 178, The Country Guide, Winnipeg.

EECOL STORAGE BATTERIES

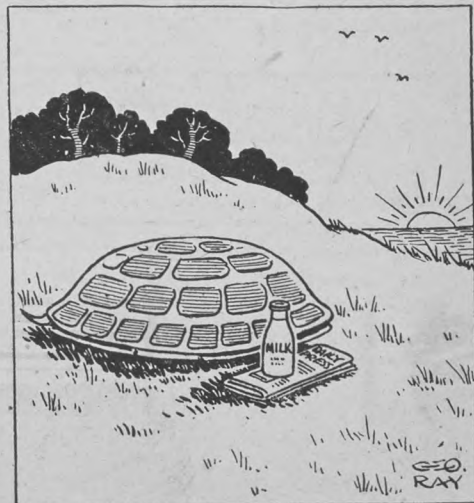
British Empire Made.
Seven Year Guarantee.

Same quality as supplied to Navy, Merchant Marine, City Phone Exchanges. The name **EECOL** on a Battery is like Sterling on Silver. Designed and built for Farm Plants.

Serving Farm Electric Plants for 28 years. Send for Free Illustrated Price Lists.

ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.

Dominion Bldg. 2412-11 Ave. 234-20 St. E.
EDMONTON REGINA SASKATOON



Mr. Prairie Farmer

**Are these enormous price differences
FAIR to You?**

STREET PRICES FOR EQUAL QUALITY WHEAT AT UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN BORDER TOWNS

	Canadian Funds	Difference or Cash Loss to You
NECHE, NORTH DAKOTA	1.91 ³ / ₈	} .81 ³ / ₈
GRETN, MANITOBA	1.10	
PORTAL, NORTH DAKOTA	1.87 ⁵ / ₈	} .80 ¹ / ₈
NORTH PORTAL, SASK.	1.07 ¹ / ₂	
WHITETAIL, MONTANA	1.81 ¹ / ₄	} .75 ¹ / ₂
BIG BEAVER, SASK.	1.05 ³ / ₄	
SWEET GRASS, MONTANA	1.77 ¹ / ₂	} .72 ¹ / ₂
COUTTS, ALBERTA	1.05	

Think of the hundreds — perhaps thousands of dollars you will lose by this difference in prices . . .
AS LONG AS THE PRESENT PRICES CONTINUE.

Do you believe that your Participation Certificate can make up for more than a small part of the tremendous loss you are suffering?

You have been told that for your present sacrifice you will receive some benefit in the future.

HOW CAN YOU BELIEVE THAT?

You know full well that, in the long run, the greater part of Canadian wheat must be sold abroad at competitive world prices.

SO why shouldn't you get the higher prices now?

U.S. farmers are getting them — and importing countries are paying them.

BUT — when world production of wheat gets back to normal — YOU KNOW that buyers will buy in the cheapest market.

WOULDN'T YOU, IF YOU WERE THE BUYER?

YOU KNOW that no housewife anywhere will ever pay more for a loaf of bread one or two years from now, merely because Canadian wheat growers today are accepting less than world prices.

WHAT GUARANTEE HAVE YOU THAT BECAUSE YOU ACCEPT A LOWER PRICE NOW, YOU WILL GET A HIGHER PRICE LATER?

No guarantee at all.

And don't let anybody tell you anything to the contrary. It isn't true.

Even British importers think you should now be getting higher prices. Here's what Broomhall's Corn Trade News said recently in referring to the need to secure the largest possible amount of wheat from the Canadian West to relieve food shortage:

"The hope must be that growers in the Canadian West will respond to the urgency of the need, BUT WE WOULD FEEL HAPPIER IF THEY WERE OFFERED A PRICE MORE NEARLY APPROACHING THE AMERICAN PARITY.

"It is asking a lot of the Canadian grower to scrape his bins for wheat and, at the same time, accept 55 to 60 cents a bushel less than his brother farmer on the other side of the border. This is one of the anomalies of control."

A LOST PRICE CAN NEVER BE REGAINED . . . BUT FURTHER LOSSES CAN BE STOPPED.

The British government has agreed to pay its own farmers \$2.00 for next year's crop; and the French government is now paying its farmers \$1.78 for this year's crop.

Yet a Canadian delegation in London recently claimed—as reported by the Canadian Press,—that YOU WILL BE SATISFIED WITH A MAXIMUM PRICE OF \$1.25 FOR YOUR WHEAT, BASIS NO. 1 NORTHERN, FORT WILLIAM.

What if world prices go higher next year?

Will you be satisfied with \$1.25, when OTHER NATIONS' FARMERS WILL BE GETTING MUCH HIGHER PRICES?

Members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange are strongly in favour of a healthy FLOOR price for wheat, but they firmly believe that prairie farmers should get prices equal to those received by other nations' farmers.

THINK THIS OVER Prairie Farmers. **DO MORE THAN THINK — ACT — PROTEST — AND PROTEST LOUDLY AND LONG** to the powers that be, until you get justice and equality of prices.

THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

on its way to the governments of the world. Sir John left the plain inference that in its long term aspects the co-operation of farmers through their organizations was essential in the execution of that plan. The past fortnight would become historic in world affairs because of the attention which had been given to the organization of food supplies for people in want and the organization of agriculture behind those food supplies.

Within a few hours of Sir John's speech the report of the constitution committee was accepted and I.F.A.P. became a reality.

Other committees of the conference were established to deal with External Relations and Publicity; Co-operation; Nutrition; Production; and Statistics and Technical Information. In all their reports there was a great deal of unavoidable duplication of what has been done by F.A.O.

The marketing committee was presided by W. J. Parker, the Manitoba delegate, who presented the committee report with force and conviction that earned him a fine reception.

He declared that marketing was the crux of the whole matter. As the present scarcity disappeared it would be re-



placed by surpluses. Reserves there must be. The last few years have demonstrated their necessity. But he pleaded for the world to regard these surpluses of food as social assets instead of economic liabilities. The law of the jungle could not be allowed to rule food marketing. Four commodities or more he believed might require special treatment in the handling of world surpluses, wheat, cotton, sugar and coffee. No concrete proposal, however, was submitted for consideration. As with all other committees the recommendations are intended as a basis for discussion within national organizations in the coming year.

The committee on co-operation had the advantage of a scholarly address on the subject by Prof. A. W. Ashby, director of agricultural economics, Research Institute, Oxford. From a Canadian standpoint the most notable feature of the address was the diversity of organizations which Prof. Ashby would classify as agricultural co-operatives. Perhaps we in Canada have been a bit parochial in thinking that organizations should not be regarded as co-operatives if they did not have all the features of those organizations with which we are most familiar.

There were some interesting highlights during the convention. The Indian delegates provided their share. One occasion was the presentation of the report on nutrition by the committee secretary Habibullah Khan who with great dignity, free from any trace of

Continued on page 37

Be sure to sign your name and address to all correspondence. Frequently letters are received with either name or address missing and it is necessary to hold up the correspondence until the subscriber writes us again. Give special attention to these details before sealing your letters.

Will-O'-The-Wisp

By WALTER K. PUTNEY

A VERY interesting, old superstition gives us the origin of Jack-o'-lantern and that mysterious being that guarded the marshes, Will-o'-the-Wisp. In early days, across the sea, people believed that all land areas had their special guardians. Greek legends tell of the nymphs of the woods, mountains, springs, lakes, and so on. The English people, of ancient times, believed that a special guardian cared for the marshes and, as he went his rounds, his lantern could be seen as he jumped from tussock to tussock.

A tussock is a patch of sod or grass and affords the only footing for any person going through the marshes. These were also known as "wisps" and that mysterious guardian was known, at first as Will of the Wisps. Later, in stories of Hallowe'en he became Will-o'-the-Wisp. The word, Will, in old English dialect meant a person who wanders about aimlessly, as if lost or as if bewildered. The manner in which he went from place to place, never stopping, and suddenly jumping to one side, led to the belief that he was confused because the mischievous elves or imps kept plaguing him and he was attempting to drive them from his domain.

Will-o'-the-Wisp was vigilant. All night long his lantern could be seen, now here, now there, as he went all over the marsh to make sure that there were no intruders. The light of his lantern was of a pale, bluish color and looked almost ghostly. At times it grew dim; then it would brighten up and emit considerable illumination. People did not dare to enter the marsh while Will-o'-the-Wisp was patrolling the marsh. With a lantern for light it was not deemed safe because it was said that the marsh guardian would grasp that lantern, dash it to pieces and cause the intruder to fall into one of the many treacherous mud-holes of the marsh and never be seen again.

When the witches gathered, at Hallowe'en, Will-o'-the-Wisp was present with his lantern. Old tales tell how he and his fellow guardians from other marshes held up their lanterns on the greensward so that the fairies and elves could dance in among the pumpkins. It was those lights that persuaded or hypnotized the pumpkins into arising and joining in the dances. He also went to lonely roads, when the festivities were over and frightened people who dared to be out of their homes on this night of witch meetings. It is from that superstition that we of today get the idea of using Jack-o'-lanterns at Hallowe'en.

There are many more tales about

Will-o'-the-Wisp—how he lured people into his marsh so as to punish them for disturbing him at an earlier time; how he placed his lantern just outside of the windows of a home, so as to warn reckless boasters as to crossing the marsh; how he guided the spirits to the meeting place of the witches; and how he could ruin the crops by simply going into the fields and touching vegetables with that lantern.

The name, Jack-o'-lantern, is similar to Will-o'-the-Wisp, and was used, in early days by people of localities where it was believed that he knew what he was doing and was not a wanderer. The word, jack, in the old English dialect meant a person who served others faithfully. We find it in descriptions of house servants who had been in the family for years, such servants being known as jacks. Another place where the same word is found is in telling of the old figures that struck the hours, in belfry clocks. At first it was men who proclaimed the hours; then when mechanical figures were employed, they were in the form of men and both were known as clock jacks.

It is interesting to learn just what kind of lantern Will-o'-the-Wisp carried. Nobody could see the frame of the lantern as only that pale color was visible. Superstition said that it was the magic of the spirits and that human eyes were not supposed to look upon it. The explanation is quite simple, now that the marshes have been studied by scientists. Those lights are really gasses that rise from the depths of the marsh. In such a place there is a great deal of vegetable and animal matter that is in the process of decay. Slow combustion takes place and gasses are released in bubbles of varying sizes and, when they reach the air just above the marsh, they glow with a phosphorescent light. Each bubble glows in this way for a very short time; then it disappears and another rises to take its place. As the bubbles are constantly appearing, especially in the fall of the year, they appear to be carried from place to place in the marsh, as if being carried by a mysterious being.

There are several names that have been given to such lights. Among the early English people they were called fools' fires, and, later, foolish fires. The reason was that only a foolish person would attempt to investigate and see what caused them. Among the ancient Romans these same marsh lights were known as vain fires. Still another name, found in Scotland, is "spunkie" and was applied because the glow of the marsh light was similar to that found in inflammable wood that was smoldering.

Never Trust A Bull

By J. B. TWETER

BEING brought up on a farm I never feared any farm animal . . . at first! I recall my first interest in a bull was when our nearly full-grown bull, called "Spot" because of a white spot on his forehead, fought his first battle that won him the undisputed authority as leader in our herd of cattle. I was glad we kids did not fight like that . . . the way they charged each other head-on would have given me a terrific headache! An elder brother "dared" me to ride Spot bareback one day. The creature lay at ease in the shade at the back of the barn. I accepted the challenge, climbed on to Spot's back, and after some prodding got him to his feet. He soon began to see red, and failing to shake me off, began to whirl around in giddy circles trying to hook me with his short horns. I hung onto the short hairs like grim death. Spot saw a tree in the distance and rushed toward it like an express train. I saw what was coming; he was going to try and rub me off against the trunk of that tree! As he brushed against the tree trunk I grabbed for it with both arms, thankful to let the bull dash off, leaving me to hang on until I saw that it was safe to climb down. That was my last ride on the back of a bull!

Our neighbor had a bull of uncertain temper. My brother was to do the chores one evening as the neighbor would not be home that evening. Emil was crossing the farm yard with two milk pails in his hands when with a bellow of rage the bull broke through the fence and charged head down. Just as the bull reached him Emil neatly sidestepped the thunderous charge. The bull wheeled to charge again. The distance to the house—and safety—was too great to risk a run for it. Nor was there a weapon for defense within reach. Then he saw a wheelbarrow close by . . . the very thing! Emil grabbed it and so maneuvered the wheelbarrow between him and the bull that he won his way to the house and safety!

My father and I, one day, were returning from a neighbor with a cow. The bull had followed along behind, bellowing defiance and pawing the ground, but as long as we carried a big stick he kept his distance. Coming through the gate that divided our lands I went on the cow while father went back to drive off the bull for fear he might try and break the fence down. Sometime later, just as I was beginning to wonder at my father's non-appearance, he turned up. He was besplattered

with blood and dirt; and his clothes were torn and dirtied. He was badly hurt. The bull had rushed him, and knocked him down. The big stick was broken in the fight. As father lay on the ground about to be gored to death one thing saved his life: he caught a hold of the bull's one vulnerable spot, he seized the bull's nostrils and so averted the tragedy! Then he had climbed onto a brushpile, and after he had rested a while, had managed to limp home.

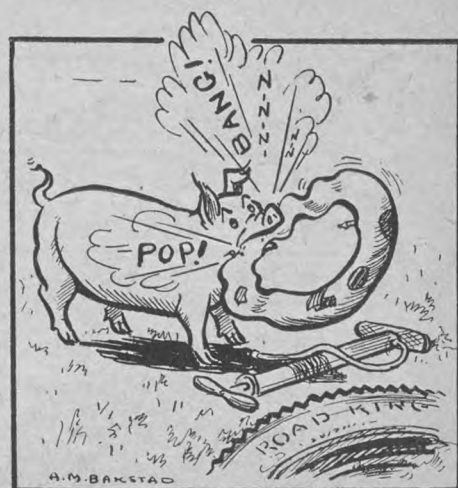
A Simple Water System

For Farms and Village Homes

WE had a water system on the farm for some thirty years before retiring to the adjacent village last year. The house we bought had no well on it and we had to use water from any well available. I had in mind to have a well dug and put in a pressure system almost as soon as I bought the house. It was not until the late fall that I was able to get someone to dig the well and there was some difficulty in getting the water system. However these difficulties cleared up and we went ahead. The well was dug close to the house and at twenty-four feet we stopped as we then had a good supply of spring water. The idea was to have the piping come in under the cement cellar floor and to accomplish this we used a fencepost auger. We punched a hole in the cellar floor and it was easy to bore the hole the six feet to the cellar outlet. We had all the material ready and with the assistance of one man I made the connections. We then started the outfit up but no results. I thought that the little rotary pump was not strong enough to lift the 22 feet from the well to the tank. Nothing we did seemed to work and then I called in an expert who after doing this and that said the pump was no good. I was ready to agree. However I kept on experimenting and finally removed the check valve between the pump and the tank and there we were. The tank was soon at the full 40 pounds pressure and we had water in the kitchen with the turn of the tap. It turned out that with a rotary pump the water must be in the pump at all times and in our case the check valve on the pipe in the water leaked slightly but enough to drain the pump.

What may be of interest to many readers is the small cost to have water under pressure at all times for the house, the garden, and for fire protection. Regarding the latter we washed the roof off one day and the outfit worked splendidly. We then have clean eave troughs ready for the spring rains. Ours is a 50-foot lot and the 50-foot hose with the pressure makes it possible to reach any point on the lot and it will throw water over the house top. The cost to us was \$194.50 installed, not counting my own labor, which really was negligible. Cost included full cost of well.

There are many reasons why it is desirable for the installation of a water system such as the one described above, but the value of having fresh water always available on tap means that more water will be used for drinking and this is recommended by every medical man as it is said that most people do not drink enough water. I know from my own experience that I drink far more water since we have a supply of pure clean water.—Chas. W. Banks, Benito, Man.



Porky: "Oh m'gosh - a booby trap!"

Continued from page 36

bitterness, told of the famine in India. His colleague, Prof. N. G. Ranga, on the other hand was the most active and vocal delegate in the conference, keeping ever before it the needs of the small eastern peasants. Uncritical listeners to whom new ideas are always painful had no hesitation in calling Ranga a Communist.

Many of the foreign delegates had to labor valiantly with a language not their own. V. Moers, leader of the Belgian delegation, a delightful philosopher and a good linguist, gave English speaking delegates a lesson on the farmer's responsibility for maintaining his soil when he bracketed as the aims before the conference "the well being of the farmer and the soil of which he is the husband man."

Then there was a passage-at-arms between G. H. Holyoake of New Zealand and J. H. Wesson, of Saskatchewan. The former, a descendant of George Jacob Holyoake, a stormy petrel of Victorian politics, made a plea intended to preserve farmers trading companies in exporting activities from the severities of governmental interference. The statement was taken by some delegates to mean hands off established trading practices.

This drew fire from Mr. Wesson who declared that we in Canada had had freedom of trading for 20 years and starved under it. Farmers are not concerned, he declared, who fixes their economy, governments or farmers' agencies, so long as it is secured. If the conference took the action he hoped it would take, the freedoms which Mr. Holyoake had in mind would disappear. Mr. Wesson cited the mortgage indebtedness of prairie farmers at the commencement of the war and the extent

to which it had been reduced under regimentation. He expressed his belief that the world would see prices fixed for major commodities far enough in advance to allow farmers to plan.

The final session of the conference saw a financial budget for the coming year approved and the income guaranteed by the member nations. The Americans generously accepted a portion of New Zealand's allotment which was considered unduly burdensome, and France and Belgium volunteered to relieve Luxembourg, significant of the spirit which animated the whole conference.

At the same session the following were elected officers of the newly formed federation for the coming year.

President: Jas. Turner, U.K.; vice-presidents: H. D. Louwes, Netherlands; H. H. Hannam, Canada; P. Martin, France; executive members: N. G. Ranga, India; R. C. Gibson, Australia; A. Hoegsbro-Holm, Denmark.

A very good summary of the work of the conference was made by Mr. R. S. Law, President of the U.G.G. and one of the Canadian delegation, who said:

"Farmers from thirty-one countries found that they had a common interest in the basic problems of production and distribution of farm products. The successful organization of an International Federation will encourage the development of strong national bodies in each country. It will also promote in each country a better understanding of the problems of others and it should prove a great factor in creating a strong body of public opinion, which will support and may well influence governments and governmental agencies such as F.A.O. in grappling with the difficult problems of food distribution throughout the world."

PUTTING PEP INTO PASTURES

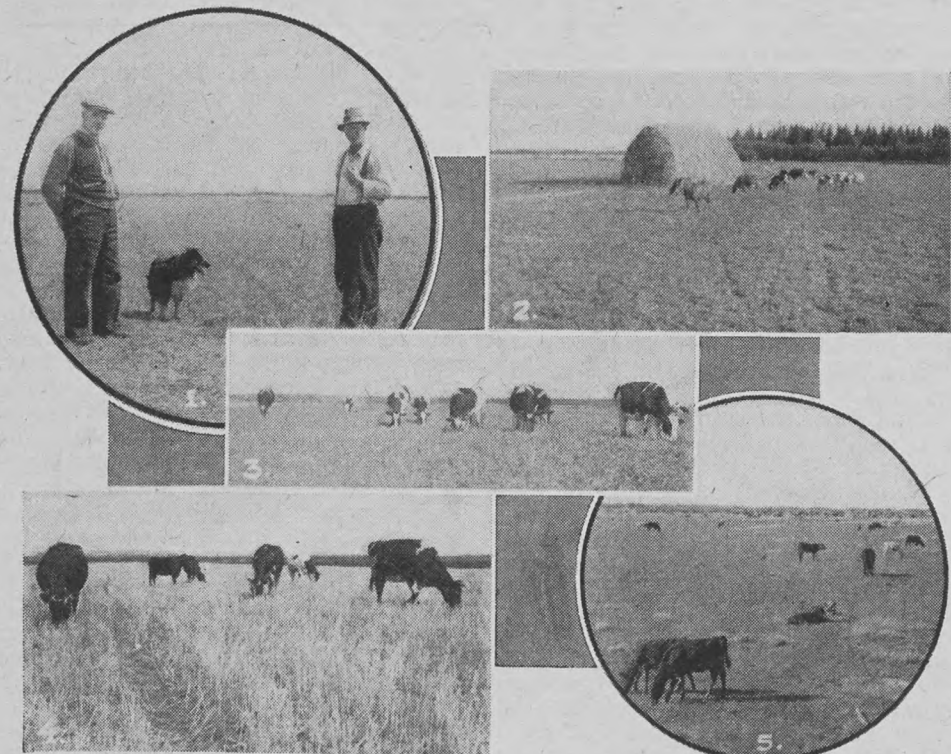
Continued on page 7

replanned into a rotation that provides both hay and pasture. In most cases a choice of two or three rotation plans is given to the farmer and it is interesting to note that the following eight-year system of cropping has been by long odds the popular choice. The sequence is: first year, summerfallow; second year, grain; third year, grain; fourth year, hay; fifth year, pasture; sixth year, sod breaking; seventh year, grain; eighth year, grain.

The amount of fencing necessary is usually an objection raised by farmers to mixed rotations, but by using this

eight-year rotation or even a 4, 6 or 10-year plan, fields can be paired and fencing cut in half. The rotation is started by pairing the first and fifth years in the eight-year rotation, that is fallow and pasture, and likewise the second and sixth, third and seventh, and fourth and eighth. By so doing an inter-sectional fence between every alternate field is all that is necessary to get full use of the rotation for pasture throughout the year. The idea is illustrated in the accompanying illustration.

According to this plan half the farm is in grain and one-eighth each in pasture, hay, summerfallow and sod breaking. The pasture is supplied early in the season (for possibly two weeks) on the field of sod (sixth year) that is to be broken during the summer and before the adjacent field of grain (second year) is too high to be damaged. The herd is then transferred for the summer months to the pasture (first year) and



1. Cattle of A. E. Walker, Katrine, Man., crop meadow fescue closer (left) than crested wheat grass (right).
2. At Arbog, Man., Illustration Station Operator V. Shebeski cut one ton per acre of brome and meadow fescue hay in the eighth year of a rotation and in addition will carry one animal unit for 150 days on less than one acre during the season.
3. Brome and sweet clover provide first year hay and second year brome pasture for heavy producing Holsteins on the Tom Roberts farm, Dugald, Man.
4. Dairy cattle on the farm of Frank Smith, Swan River, Man., pasturing on new seeding for hay and pasture, after removal of the nurse crop.
5. Typical of many poor pastures, offering little but exercise for the animals.

SLUDGE like that will make a tractor run *hot!*



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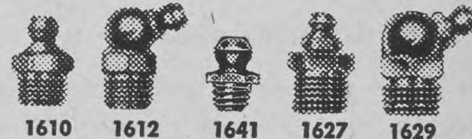
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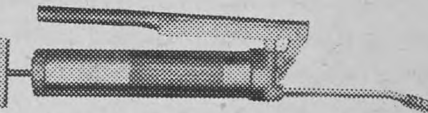
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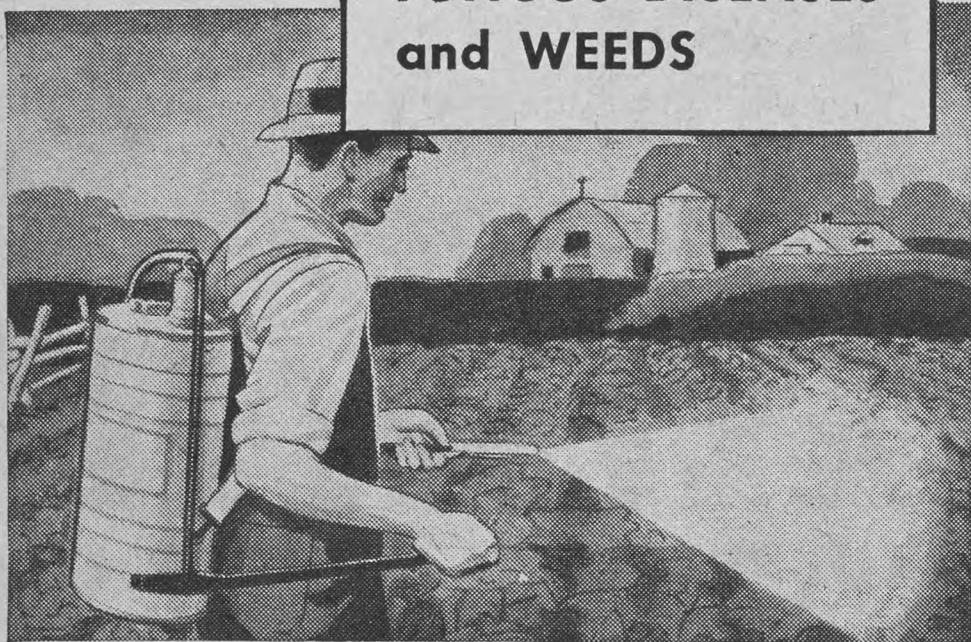


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- + NNOR Rotenone Spray
- + Daylite* Dust
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and some twenty other "Green Cross" special and general products for the farm, orchard, greenhouse and garden.

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the summerfallow (fifth year) fields which lie within one fenced area. As soon as the grain crop is off in the fall, the second growth on the hay field (fourth year) is then available for late season pasture.

Where this rotation has been in practice from five to ten years on Illustration Station farms, the necessity of obtaining a catch of grass has presented the most important problem. The farmers have found that best results have been obtained by plowing the field the previous fall, working it early in the spring and then seeding the grass with a nurse crop as soon as possible. In other words, land for grass to be seeded with a nurse crop should have a well-prepared, firm seed bed, even if packing is necessary before drilling. Seeding

of this field, especially when it is in a crop rotation, should have priority in the spring. Some station operators get excellent results by seeding most of the grain crop first to the usual depth for the grain and then mixing the remainder of the grain with the necessary grass and legume seed and drilling crosswise over the first seeding to the proper depth for the small seeds.

Generally speaking, a mixture of brome grass, sweet clover and alfalfa is giving best results in this rotation. The clover, of course, is out in the second year when the field is to be pastured but the alfalfa and brome meet requirements admirably. In the northern and eastern districts of Manitoba meadow fescue has been used in place of brome grass.

HOW TO MOVE LARGE TREES

Continued from page 7

trees, or mid-August for evergreen conifers. This autumn planting takes advantage of the knowledge that, although leaf and shoot growth is concluded, active growth of new roots is about to commence. This underground development results in the moved tree becoming well anchored and established before freeze-up as root growth continues until a halt comes when cool weather lowers the soil temperature. Of course, it is recognized as essential that all transplanting be done when the soil is moist, or when facilities for generous watering are at hand. Generally speaking, the last half of April for broadleaf trees and larches, and the first half of May for such evergreens as spruce, pines, firs and junipers is most often the safest in prairie gardens. Then the soil is moist, the weather cool, evaporation moderate, and the plants are preparing to indulge in their full flush of growth. The condition of the moon is often mentioned, but this influence may well be ignored. (Large estates and parks move plants for a full month and all grow.)

What to plant and where are individual choices. Fortunately there is a wide and growing list of trees and large shrubs for the prairie gardener to select from with confidence.

How to transplant the large tree is the main substance of this article. Two examples will be used, an elm about 20 feet high with a diameter of 4-6 inches, and a spruce about 6 to 8 feet tall.

If spring planting is practised it is of advantage to dig the hole into which the tree is to be reset, in autumn. This allows the frost to act upon the subsoil and the precious snow water to accumulate and saturate the spot. In digging, the top soil is placed to one side. Later it should be mixed with one-third of its mass of acid peat or leaf mould earth. The yellow, subsoil portion is merely spread about the garden. The hole is to be of generous size and about a foot deeper than seems necessary.

MANY gardeners dig down around the desired tree with a sharp shovel faced outward. Care is taken not to disturb the ball of earth by prying the shovel against it. Four inches of soil may be scraped from the surface of the ball to lighten the load. When digging is about 18 inches deep the earth is tunnelled out under the tree and the taproot severed. Stout burlap is worked under the ball and securely fastened with nails and light rope. Then, by tilting the tree, the ball of earth is placed onto the ends of planks and slid or pulled onto a stoneboat. The tree is conveyed to its new home.

Pruning of the elm may well be done before moving. All weak twigs and all poorly placed branches are cut off flush with the trunk. Main branches are headed back severely. Frequently the leader is cut back to a height of about eight or ten feet and sides branches removed except three to five which are symmetrically placed. These are cut back to a length of two to three feet. This treatment will promote the formation of a shapely tree with a new head. In the case of a white birch, the leader is

not cut back but a drastic thinning of side branches should be given. This heavy pruning is necessary to permit the tree to become re-established promptly. Careful gardeners may avoid cutting most of the main roots by digging them out carefully and winding them around the ball of earth to be retained. In such cases trenches must be dug out from the new holes to accommodate these long roots. The roots should be kept moist throughout the operation.

In setting the tree, moist top soil is placed in the bottom until the desired elevation is secured. The strongest roots are set into the west as anchorage against the prevailing winds. The tree is slanted into the southwest as much as 20 to 30 degrees. This is precaution against winds sweeping the tree eastward and is also provision against sunscald of the trunk. The fine earth is tramped firmly in to the hole by using the back edge of the heel. This works out any air pockets. Bare roots have soil worked around them with the fingers. Large trees with small balls of earth may require staking. Stout stakes are driven in on three sides and hammocks of burlap around the tree fastened to them. Moist soil should require no watering. If drought occurs, water thoroughly at intervals for the first two years. Watering means applying sufficient so that the soil will be wetted to the bottom of the hole.

TRANSPLANTING spruce entails a few variations. The side branches are first tied upward and inward with circular bands of burlaps. This makes for ease of digging and handling as well as affording protection to branchlets. Being always in leaf and having circulation of sap, and hence no period of complete dormancy, utmost care is taken to see that the roots and the ball of earth are kept damp continuously. The sap is resinous and so hardens as it dries. Thus, a dry root becomes a piece of dead wood. The ball of earth is tightly wrapped in stout burlap. If the ball is very large, a strong, deep band of burlap is bound around the side of the ball and the whole rolled into a canvas equipped with cross-ropes to facilitate moving. In planting, the canvas is removed by tilting the ball but the burlap is merely freed from the top and tucked down on the ball. It soon rots and helps feed the roots. Any bruised or broken roots are trimmed with a sharp knife. The tree is set about two inches deeper than it was in the nursery and the soil mark on the tree will indicate the original depth.

An eight-foot spruce should have a ball of earth three feet across, while a 12-foot tree needs a ball four feet in diameter. Tall trees should also be firmly guyed to stakes with burlap. It is an advantage to provide a slat or burlap screen for shade and shelter on the south and west sides for three or four weeks. The ball of earth may be soaked by pouring buckets of water down a partly submerged tile drain cylinder from time to time during the first two years. It is important that conifers enter winter with the soil well moistened, since late water and early spring scorching of the leaves is associated with lack of moisture. Seldom is any pruning or thinning performed on the conifers. However, if there be tendency towards a double leader, the weaker branch is eliminated smoothly.

IN PRAISE OF A MONOPOLY

Continued from page 9

Immediately prior to the formation of the M.M.B. there were actually areas in which the whole of the product could not be sold for lack of a market. The Board guaranteed to take it all and in the first few months its salesmen groaned under the targets set them. Somehow it was all sold. But for years the organization was only one jump ahead of producers. The best gauge of success of any marketing enterprise is that production increases. In the first two years of controlled marketing, production climbed by nearly 20 per cent. As the bulk of the increase had to be disposed of as manufacturing milk it kept the pool price from rising rapidly at the outset.

The plain warning to the management was that fluid milk consumption in the U.K. had to be encouraged. The Englishman until recent times was not a milk drinker. Beer drinking is so universal that facetious Canadians declare British children are weaned on it. The average daily consumption of milk per person in England was .43 pints per day, when the M.M.B. commenced operation, lower than any country in western Europe except Spain where cattle are kept for a different purpose. The producers' organization taxed its members a farthing a gallon which has provided the equivalent of \$375,000 to \$500,000 a year ever since to spend on teaching their countrymen to drink milk.

How well that job has been done!

AN early development was the rapid multiplication of milk bars, glittering tile and chromium stores where customers could while away a few moments over a glass of milk instead of the customary mild-and-bitter. Britain was placarded with posters preaching the new gospel. Milk drinking was introduced into factories where "elevenses" in the mid-morning and tea in mid-afternoon are as old as craftsmen's guilds. At first the workmen paid for the milk. Later, many factory managements, pleased at the improvement in both heavy and skilled labor, paid for it out of their own funds. By 1938 some 7,000 factories were using 700,000 gallons a month for their 2,100,000 workers.

A more important advance was the arrangement to provide milk in all state aided schools. Under this scheme the milk is delivered to the school by a retailer. The teacher collects a half-penny per child for a bottle holding a third of a pint. This totals a shilling a gallon which is augmented by a government grant. The gross price is less than the retail price of fluid milk but it is more than the price of manufacturing milk and it lifts a great deal of product off the market besides which it forms milk drinking habits that will persist through the life of the children.

When the Board first committed itself to the School Milk Scheme it estimated that 8,000,000 gallons would be disposed of in a year by this measure. In the first year of operation the volume was over 22,000,000 gallons and at the present time it had risen to nearly 40,000,000 gallons annually.

Not content with this, the Board devised a scheme for getting milk to the kiddies of pre-school age. In the early 30's Britain was distributing charity on a wholesale scale in her "depressed areas." The M.M.B. initiated a scheme by which nursing and expectant mothers and young children in these areas received a pint of milk daily at a reduced price. This was promptly recognized as a first-class health measure and in 1938 it decided that a scheme of a similar type should be applied throughout the whole country. Controlled by local authorities the plan was gradually coming into operation when the outbreak of war brought in its train the National Milk Scheme.

This record of expanding business is the answer to the economic royalists. Under private enterprise milk prices were never adequate, consumption was notoriously low, and nobody did anything about it. Under producer control the price of summer milk on the farm

has been stepped up 54 per cent and the price of winter milk has been doubled. Consumption has been raised to two-thirds of a pint per day per head and the only reason it is not higher is because there isn't enough to go around. To be fair it must be said that part of the price increase is due to war conditions. A fine advance was, however, registered before 1939.

Not satisfied with this fine showing the M.M.B. is looking far into the future. Before the war it was spending £15,000 a year on scientific research to which the government has added a like sum. From buttermilk comes casein the basis of an attractive range of plastics which lend themselves to beautiful coloring. From the by-product of cheese factories comes lactose, required in increasing quantity in the manufacture of penicillin and other drugs. The full harvest of this research program will be reaped in time to come.

THE drive for fluid milk market expansion got a lot of impetus from the attack which the Board made against poor quality milk. In Canada when we speak of quality milk we tend to think in terms of fat percentages. The Englishman is particularly insensitive to the richness of his milk. Fat content is the concern of local government only. If his milk is of a natural richness, so runs the argument, it is O.K. More specifically if the guardian of the law brings a farmer before the beak for selling 2.9 per cent milk, a sure defense is to produce a cow in his herd whose milk tests no higher. In some countries, of course, this would put a premium on cows of that type.

When an Englishman speaks of quality milk he is thinking in terms of keeping quality because domestic refrigeration in his country is relatively unknown. Before the coming of the Board the ministry of health devised a classification for milk according to the certified freedom of disease of the cow from which it is obtained, and the sanitary precautions taken in handling it. Building on this basis the Board created a fund by taxing all milk passing through its hands, and dividing the income between the producers of the cleanest milk.

There are always laggards, even to a cash appeal. But they do not escape the M.M.B. If a man persists in marketing Grade C milk he is liable to be visited by a member of the War Agricultural Committee. If this appeal fails, the offending farmer may be ordered by law to discontinue dairy farming in favor of some less remunerative line. None but farmers could enforce such an arbitrary rule against members of their own calling without public protest. The outcome is that Britishers now drink a very creditable product.

From time to time in the foregoing I have referred to deductions made by the Board from the milk checks of its members. Lest I have created the impression that the English dairy farmer is paying exorbitantly for the new order introduced into his business, let us follow the channels into which the consumer's payment flows, taking the figures of 1938, the last normal year of trading. The following table tells the story:

BREAKDOWN OF CONSUMERS' PAYMENTS PER GALLON	
Distributor's costs and profit.....	11.22d
Offset loss on manufacturing milk	2.22d
Quality levy45d
Cost of school and cheap milk schemes29d
Expenses of Board and Reserves18d
Producers' pool price.....	12.92d

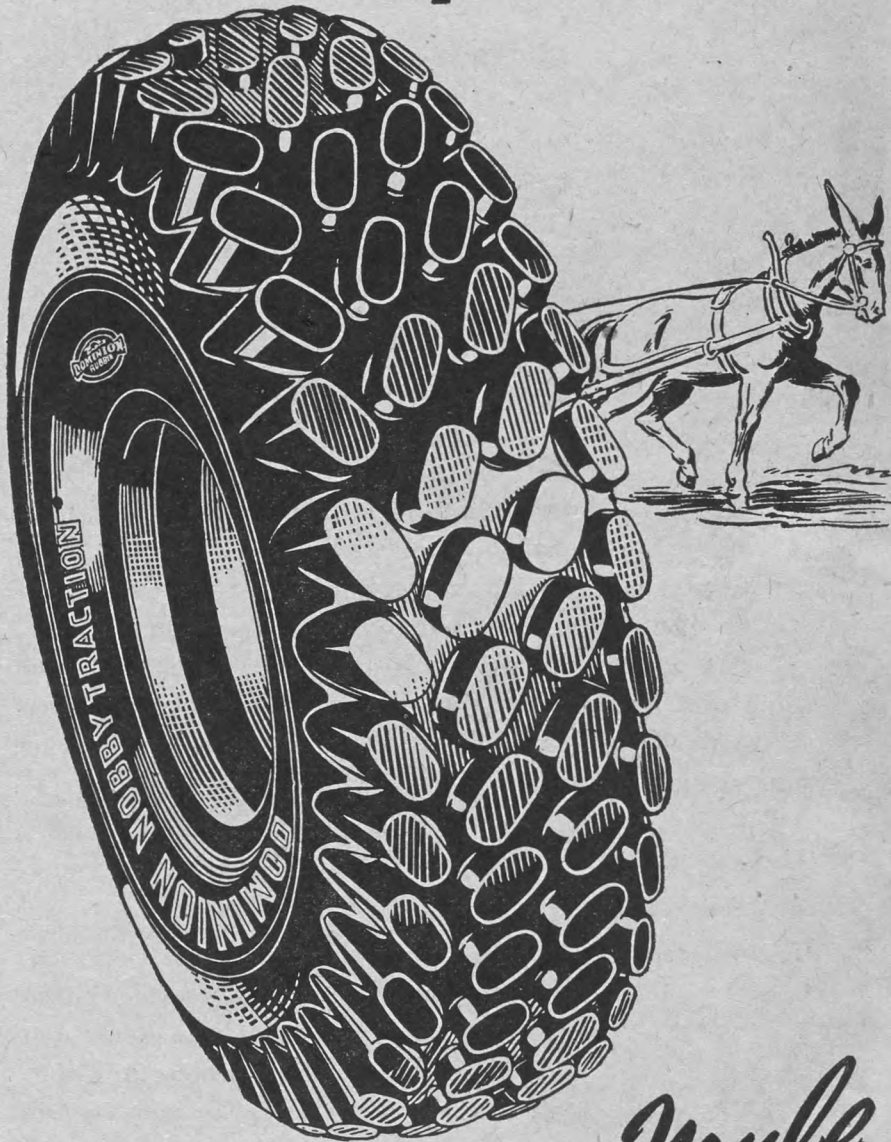
Estimated consumers' average price

27.28d

From the above 12.92d there was a further deduction of 1.48d for transportation leaving a net price on the farm of 11.44d.

It will be seen that all the fragments into which the consumer's price is broken return into the pockets of producers in one way or another except the charges for distribution, transportation, and Board administration. The offset loss on manufacturing milk makes it possible to pay the farmer whose milk goes into any of the numerous manufactured products the same price as his neighbor whose milk is sold for fluid consumption. The loss on school and

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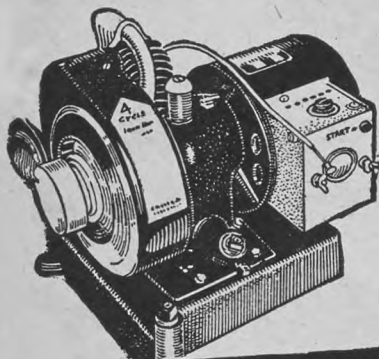
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cheap milk schemes lifts the surplus out of the trade and converts what was a buyers' market into a sellers' market. The charge for Board expenses and reserves is not more than six mills on the dollar.

This fact has not always been fairly represented to the man beside the cow. In 1935 there was an attempt to convey the impression that all the four deductions listed above should be regarded as the cost of Board operations. Under the provisions of the 1931 Act dissatisfied producers could and did call for a poll of all dairy farmers in the scheme. The outcome was that more farmers voted for the continuance of the scheme than had voted for its establishment. Whereupon the Act was amended to prevent a few dissidents from upsetting the apple cart again.

The foregoing account describes in brief the operations of the M.M.B. up to the outbreak of the war, in which period developments were along lines designed entirely by the representatives of the producers.

The commencement of hostilities brought the fingers of government into every kind of business. It became a matter of public concern that food distribution should be controlled in a way to fortify the war effort and promote the general level of health. The price of essential staples was kept down by government subsidy. Before the war ended Whitehall was paying £300,000,000 a year in order to keep food at price levels as near prewar as possible.

Milk received special treatment. Rationing was imposed, curtailing supplies for the fit in order that mothers, children, the aged and the ailing could have more. It was in effect the nation-wide application of a principle first enunciated by the Board. Consumers prices for milk were fixed by ministerial order at three shillings a gallon. But the nation wanted more milk regardless of the shortage of imported feed. So farmers were guaranteed a minimum price in order that the extra quantity would be produced.

The shirt did not quite come down to meet the pants. There was a gap that took £12,000,000 out of the public treasury in order to satisfy everyone. With such a stake in the business the ministry of food actually moved right in to one floor of the beautiful and commodious office building erected by the Board for itself at Thames Ditton. It is there yet. For the moment the Board is not sole master in its own house.

War imposed other transformations which the producers' organization solved with its aforesaid independence, however, with German subs stealthily hunting her tanker fleet, Britain could not allow motor transport on her country roads to move half loaded with milk or any other commodity. Nor should railways strained to the breaking point be required to haul milk a mile further than necessary. In the old days when every seller could choose his own buyer, in a thickly settled country like England milk frequently passed milk going by rail in the opposite direction.

The Board officials went into a huddle and emerged with their own regiment of tank cars, rail and road, and a scheme for contract hauling all milk which they themselves do not lift. Tremendous savings have been effected by this re-organization of transport and the saving passed on to the producers. More yet will be accomplished in this direction when wartime restrictions on the manufacture of equipment are ended.

The farm leaders behind this enterprise are not afraid to turn the light inwards. They are perfectly aware that the best prospect for further improvement in the lot of the dairy farmer lies right on the farm. The average milch cow in England yields 5,100 pounds of milk a year. The best herds average 15,000 pounds per cow. Obviously there must be many cows producing less than 5,000 pounds, in a word, cows which are not profitable. In order to get rid of the "boarder cows" the central organization has promoted a cow testing scheme which is rapidly blanketing England. It has already reached such proportions that its operations account for over one-third the current expenditure of the Board.

The natural corollary to the campaign against unprofitable cows is some provision for breeding better ones. This led

the Board into active participation in artificial insemination. The majority of profitless cows are in small herds whose owners cannot afford high priced bulls, and who cannot always obtain the services of sires with milk records in their pedigree. The Board therefore established four artificial insemination stations which are operated with the assistance of local committees. Further centres are planned and await only on the training of competent technicians. Enough has been said elsewhere about the potentialities of this development to allow one to form an appreciation of the constructive nature of the Board's policy.

With regard to the control of disease, the M.M.B. is also in advance of its day. From the commencement it has paid a premium on milk from tuberculin tested cows. Under this stimulus ten per cent of the milk produced in England now comes from such cattle, and the proportion is mounting yearly. There are now about 8,000 herds in the country either attested or on the way to that standard.

ATTENTION has also been focussed on other diseases which impose a heavy burden on stock owners; mastitis, abortion, sterility and Johnes' disease. Copying from the National Health insurance scheme the Board in conjunction with the ministry of agriculture and the N.F.U. has launched a "Panel" scheme for livestock. At the moment it is not compulsory, but contributors have their cattle periodically examined by a veterinary surgeon and treatment is given under terms similar to those which Socialists advocate in human medicine.

Such is the picture of dairy farming as conducted in Britain today under producer control.

A feature of agricultural organization in the Old World which strikes all Canadian investigators forcibly is the amount of work tackled by growers commercial ventures which, in Canada and the United States, is left to federal and subordinate governments. The Danes were very plain spoken about it. "We don't want," they told me, "agriculturists in our departments of agriculture. We want lawyers and administrators who have the good sense to come to farmers' organizations for advice on the requirements of agriculture."

Far be it from me to decry the volume of indispensable work which has been done by paternal governments in the New World. I merely wish to accentuate what farmers abroad are doing for themselves and their reluctance to allow control to slip from their hands.

On this point Sidney Foster, general manager of the Board, has been saying some pertinent things. Take a look at this man. A star footballer in his youth, he commenced his career as a pawnbroker's errand boy, working his way up the ladder until he became general manager of the London Co-operative Society, the biggest thing of its kind in the world. He was selected to head the M.M.B. at the outset and has led it through the wilderness into the Promised Land, for which British dairy-men think he is good value at £7,500 a year.

In his modest, soft-spoken way, which does not reveal the fires of enthusiasm within him, Mr. Foster discusses with impartiality the pros and cons of state control of agriculture. He concludes thus: "It is far better to have a progressive policy for the production and marketing of an agricultural commodity created and administered by producers rather than that agriculture should be dependent upon the decisions of those who, however competent, could operate only as representatives of the State, responsible only to the State. The price for such a privilege is the rendering by the producer to the community of an efficient and satisfactory service at a fair cost."

The last sentence is the kernel of the matter. The consumer's interest has always been kept uppermost by the M.M.B.; indeed it is embodied in the legislation on which the milk marketing scheme rests. The Board accepts and discharges a social responsibility fairly and competently. It is hard to believe that state control has anything better to offer.

FAMILIAR PATTERN

Continued from page 6

She ran upstairs, and I just had time to say to Kent, "Don't worry, son. It'll be all right, I'm sure," when Gerda Holm came down the path to the kitchen door.

She marched in, the rain streaming from the brim of her sou'wester hat, and dropping off the bottom of her coat onto the floor. Her usually placid face wore a strained expression and if it had been anyone but Gerda, I'd have said that she was frightened.

She was a big girl, with a lovely complexion—one of those perfect tans that city girls try so hard to get in two weeks' vacation, during the summer; and she had a long mane of reddish brown hair that she always wore in a long, thick braid down her back, like a school girl.

But this afternoon, her face was white, and the tan seemed to show up in spots.

"Oh, Kent," she said breathlessly, "the river's rising. Fred Drysdale just came back from Brampton, and he says they're afraid the bridge is going out. I don't like it. Dad doesn't like it either. If this rain doesn't let up, maybe the river'll come up, like it did in 1915. Then what'll we do? Whatever will we do? Our place is so low. It'll take everything." She took off her dripping hat, and ran her fingers over her sleek brown head.

"For Heaven's sake, Gerda!" said Kent, helping her off with her coat, and laughing at her. "What do you know about what happened in 1915? You weren't even born then. And if the darned old river only floods once in thirty years, why should you think it's going to do so this year?" He gave her a reassuring pat and I wondered for about the thousandth time in my life, how a man can switch so easily from the depths of misery to lighthearted larking. Somehow they always seem to be able to do it.

But Gerda didn't switch so easily. She still looked scared and miserable. "You know I can't swim," she said starkly, and at that Kent burst into a hearty guffaw.

ON this cheerful note, Joan came downstairs, dressed in a pretty blue frock that I'd never seen before, and with her face so carefully made up, you'd have thought she'd never shed a tear for years.

"What's the joke?" she said lightly. "Hello, Gerda! What brings you out on such a horrible morning?"

"That's the joke," said Kent, still chuckling. "Gerda thinks the old Pendar is going to overflow its banks, and she can't swim. Isn't that too bad? Why Gerda, you crazy loon, if the river did flood, being able to swim wouldn't help you much. The current would sweep even a strong swimmer away. I remember seeing one of these western rivers in flood about ten years ago, and it was really something."

"Oh for goodness' sake, don't talk about it!" said Gerda. She shivered. "Give me my hat, Kent. I'm going home. I'm going to move my chickens over to your place, Bessie. Will that be all right with you? The chicken house is right down on the flats. I told Dad our buildings were too close to the river, but he laughed at me."

"Well, if you really want to move your chickens, Gerda, I'll give you a hand," said Kent. "Come on, let's get going." He shoved her sou'wester down on her reddish braid, grabbed his raincoat and cap from the peg behind the door, and with a brief, "See you later, Joan. C'mon, Gerda," strode out of the kitchen.

"Bye, Joan. Bye Bessie. I'll be over tonight with the chickens," Gerda said, as she hurried after Kent.

Joan, looking white and tired, sat down on a little footstool in front of the stove. "If she's not going to take the chickens over until tonight, why does Kent have to help her with them now?" she said. "You see, Mrs. Murgatroyd, I'm not particularly needed here."

"That wasn't your complaint," I said. "It was excitement and hardship you

were missing, I believe. Well, poor Gerda's got hardship now, hasn't she? And she's scarred stiff the river is going to come inside her door, too."

Joan's pretty lips curled slightly. "Hardship!" she said. "I don't think so. There doesn't seem very much to put up with yet, does there? And I can't see where there's any danger, can you?"

"Well, honey," I said, "I wish you'd call me Bessie, same as Gerda and Kent do. I can't say that there's any danger, right now. And the way that this old river has been carrying on many a time, I don't think it's even likely to come up to Gerda's chicken coop. But you never can tell! You might find out before long that things aren't quite as calm and peaceful around here as they have been."

"Could it be dangerous if the river rose, Mrs.—I mean Bessie?" asked Joan, kind of shyly. "Did it ever flood badly?"

"Not since I was here," I got up. It was time I was going home. Tom would be wondering if I'd fallen into the river, myself. "But they say when it flooded thirty years ago, there were several folks drowned, and lots of cows and horses and sheep. Not to mention houses and barns swept away."

"You wouldn't think it," Joan said, opening the door and looking out towards the winding Pendar, "it seems such a quiet, lazy, peaceful river."

"This is a queer country, Joannie," I said, buttoning up my coat. "There's danger and hardship and suffering here, too, honey, and sometimes it comes awful quick. But I think Gerda is getting excited a bit too soon. I don't look for any bad flood this time. Though Tom told me last night that the snow in the mountains had melted all of a sudden, and with these days and nights of heavy rains. . . Still and all! I don't think it's going to flood."

But I was mistaken. It rained all that night, and all the next day, and slowly, little by little, the old Pendar began to edge its way up and up, to the very top of its banks. Then, like some nasty, creeping menace, it slid quietly and steadily, a few inches at a time, across the low grassy pastures that bordered it.

WITHIN a few hours, there was no Pendar river. Only a vast expanse of water, surrounding the riverside farms, and cutting us off from the highway. Fields disappeared, the winding river road sank from view beneath the water. Granaries and small buildings poked up here and there, out of the water, looking for all the world like the bathing machines that used to dot the sea, when the tide was in, at the coast in England, when I was a girl.

You couldn't see the fence posts, for they were covered. The rain stopped and the sun came out and the sky was blue with little white clouds, and the water was blue, too.

And every now and then, you'd hear the plaintive frightened bellowing of cows that were being swept away by the flood waters, or the frantic baaing of the old ewes trying to find their lambs, or hunting for a high place to lead them to. And there wasn't a blessed thing you could do about it.

We were lucky on our farm. Our buildings were on the high land, and the water cut a channel for itself down below, so we were comparatively safe. All we had to do was to sit out the flood, and take care of our stock. Three of our granaries were close in the yard, and we had lots of feed.

On the Monday, it stopped raining, and according to Tom's measurements, the river stopped coming up. At least the water did not get any higher up the side of the old log shed, away down in the lower field.

On Monday afternoon we saw a boat coming from the direction of Kent Richards'. As it came floating over the fences and the tops of the bushes, I could see Kent and Joan. I ran out to meet them, waving my blue and white apron.

"Hurrah," I yelled, "company, thank Heaven. Another day and Tom and I'd have been cutting notches in a stick to mark the passing of time."

Kent rowed the boat up against the edge of the garden, and Joan jumped out. "Is Gerda here, Bessie?" she asked. "Have you seen her?"

"Didn't she come to your place when the river started to come up?" I asked.

Every Father



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BOOKLET

"She came with her chickens on Saturday night, but she went back home. She said her father had gone in to town. She said if the river came up any higher, she was going over to your place to stay."

"She didn't come. We had better row along and get her out." Joan started towards the boat. I began to feel funny. Somehow I'd been quite sure Gerda was at Richards'. Suppose anything had happened to her, over there all by herself, with the river she was so scared of, all around her! And here was skinny little Joannie calmly stating they would get Gerda out!

"There's no need for you to go, Joan," said Kent. "You'll play out. You've been going at it like a person possessed. You stay with Bessie and Tom, while I go for Gerda. It's perfectly safe. All I have to do is keep out of the river proper. Long as I keep to the flood water, I'll be all right."

JOAN looked at him, and she just grinned. Yes, Sir! She grinned. It wasn't a self sacrificing smile at all. It was a genuine grin. When I looked at her, I seemed to see young girls with steel helmets on, working anti-aircraft machines, and grinning defiance as the buzz bombs struck at them. It was the kind of grin that made a lump come into my throat.

"Blast me! What am I doing here," said Tom. "I'm going with you, Kent." And he started for the boat.

"Oh no! You've got to stay and take care of Bessie," said Joannie. "You're too big, Mr. Murgatroyd, for this little boat." She jumped into the boat, saluted briskly, and sang out to Kent, "Aye, aye, sir. Where to, sir? Boat now leaving for the Canary Islands, Cape Verde, and the Azores. All aboard."

"You crazy loon!" said Kent tenderly, and away went the little boat, over the grey water, towards Holm's buildings which stuck up out of the water a mile away.

"Dang me! Why didn't I go with 'em?" said Tom. "Letting that bit of a girl go off and me standing here."

"They wouldn't have let you. You'd sink the boat, you and Gerda between you. There's no sense in filling that old tub too full. It'll be a wonder to me if it doesn't spring a leak before they get back."

For two solid hours Tom and I trotted back and forth. From the front door to the edge of the garden; upstairs to look out of the window, then down to the water's edge.

"Can you see 'em?" Tom would shout, and I'd shake my head. There was nothing. Nothing to see except that empty stretch of water, grey and glistening with a bunch of squalling birds flying over it.

Empty water with no sign of a boat on it. I began to feel awful. Like I'd felt all through the time that Kent was flying over Germany with the air force. Sort of hollow and afraid.

"Do you think they could have got into the river channel?" I whispered. "That little boat wouldn't stand a chance if they did, would it? Oh, Tom. Why didn't I let you get a motor boat when you wanted to?"

"Kent's got more sense than to get out into the river," said Tom. He'd got his pipe between his teeth, but it was out, I could see that. "Good Lord, he's lived on this river long enough to know where the channel is. All he had to do was to row that boat across a field of water from one house to another. Any kid could do that."

"Then what are you getting so anxious about?" I snapped.

"Good Lord, woman. Can't I—" began Tom, when he suddenly yelled. "There they are! There they are, Bessie. Thank God. There's three of 'em. Gerda's there. They're all right, Bessie. They're all right."

Words failed me. I stalked into the house and made up the fire in the kitchen stove, and put the kettle on. I couldn't help it if I was crying. I felt too thankful for words. I wanted more water for the kettle and I went out to the well. Tom was standing staring out towards the little boat. Something about his tense figure struck me as odd. I dropped the water pail beside the well and ran to him. I followed the direction of his gaze.

"There's something wrong, Bessie,"

Tom said, shading his eyes with his hand. "It looks like Kent is having hard work to keep the boat coming. It looks like there's an undercurrent in that water in the draw. It can't be! Where'd it come from? My God, Bessie! There's another stream of water coming in from the south! The Pendar's cut through from across Lander's place. The river's going along the draw!"

MY gaze followed Tom's shaking finger as he pointed. I couldn't believe it. The water in the draw had become a swiftly flowing course, that seemed bent on sweeping the little boat out towards the raging waters of the Pendar. And what was worse, huge chunks of drift-wood were careening madly on the surface of the water, twisting and swirling this way and that almost like animate things.

As I watched, choking with fear, something white seemed to leap from Gerda's arms, she leaned out after it, and the next minute her red-brown head disappeared beneath the wild waves of the unbridled river.

There was a second splash. A flash of yellow, and Joan went after her, and almost at the very same moment, Kent was in the water too, and the little boat was bobbing about on the flood water, empty as a cockle shell.

Tom kicked off his big boots and pulled off his smock. I didn't know a man fifty-five could move so fast! He struck out across the draw towards the boat, and I could tell by the slowness of his strokes, how hard it was to swim in that water.

I watched, it seemed for hours. I suppose it was seconds. My eyes felt as though they were being pulled out of their sockets. "Oh Lord!" I gasped, and I meant it reverently. There were two heads now, above the water, a brown and a yellow one. Tom was beside the boat. He was clinging to the side. Now he was climbing into it. Kent was swimming alongside, holding onto the boat and holding onto Gerda. Joan was at the far side. I couldn't see her very well. Now and then I could see her yellow head.

It was all right! They were helping Gerda over the side into the boat. She wasn't hurt then. I couldn't see very well, I strained my eyes and held my breath. Yes! The two girls were back in the boat. Tom had the oars. Kent was still in the water. Why didn't he get back into the boat? He was swimming alongside still. He seemed to be pushing on the boat. Tom was rowing for dear life.

The boat swung half around. It was coming out of the channel, out of the under current. Slowly but surely it was coming towards the safe, slowly flowing water. Kent swam around from behind the boat. His head came up out of the water.

He was going to climb over the edge. Then I screamed. A wild scream that echoed back from the trees across the river. A log, or a big balk, part of the river bridge, maybe; I couldn't see what it was, came rushing along the channel. Kent never even saw it. The end of it, as it tore along, caught him. How it missed the boat, I never will know; but in a moment it had passed by, and Kent had gone.

One minute he was there, and the next he had disappeared, and the wild waters had closed over his head.

I fainted then! It's awful to admit it. But I was nearly fifty, and my poor old heart had been taking an awful lot of excitement. Kent Richards was the child I'd never had. I'd suffered plenty when he was overseas, but that was nothing to this. Mercifully I didn't know what was happening for a little while, and I only came to to find Tom bending over me.

"Brace up, Bessie," he said. "You'll have to help, old girl."

"Kent— Is he?" I stammered. I staggered to my knees, and up onto my feet. The boat was safely on shore, at the garden's edge. Joan and Gerda, looking like drowned rats, were trying to lift Kent from out of the bottom of the boat.

I felt ashamed! I pulled myself together. I ran to the house as well as I was able, and got a light mattress from the single couch in the porch room. I put a clean sheet on it and we laid Kent on it, and then we each took hold of a corner, and we managed to get him to

the house and into our bedroom, which fortunately was downstairs.

WE got the wet clothes off him, and managed to get a little brandy between his teeth. He was breathing, but unconscious, and there was a frightful looking wound on the back of his head. Gerda was all right. She was shivering and so was Joan. When they'd got into dry clothes of mine, and had a good stiff drink of brandy, the color began to come back into their faces.

"I've got to get that boat across the draw again," said Tom. "I've got to get to the highway, and that's the only way. I can 'phone for the doctor, from Dennison's. After this I bet I'll have a 'phone in here, Bessie."

"After this, we're moving out, Tom," I said. "I'm not staying beside this river. I've had enough."

Joan gave me a strange look. She was pulling on a pair of rubber waders.

"What are you putting those things on for?" I said. "You're not going out any more today. You'd better try and rest a bit."

"I'm going with Tom, across the draw," she said, as she tiptoed to the bed, and bent over Kent, carefully drawing the bedclothes up to his chin.

"Joannie. You're not," I said emphatically. "You'll be dead if you keep on at this clip."

"Tom can't get word to the doctor alone. I can help with the boat. And I'm going. Please Bessie!"

There was a sudden loud shouting from outside. And I could hear the put-put-put of an engine. I couldn't believe it! I was afraid it wasn't true. Tom ran outside. I ran after him. There was Jim Dennison from the store at Minter, Fred Dallings, old man Carruthers, and two more men I didn't know.

"You folks all right?" shouted Jim Dennison. "We aim to run a ferry service across this old meandering river. Would you believe it? Clear across the road for thirty feet, and racing along like a bunch of wild horses. Good thing we got a motor boat. Need any help Tom?"

"You bet we do," said Tom. "Kent Richard's hurt bad. We need a doctor. Let's get going boys!" He turned back to the house. "Tell Joannie we'll be back as soon as ever we can get hold of Doc, Bessie. Don't worry old girl. It'll be okay."

Then, right in front of that boat load of men, Tom put his arms around me, and gave me a great big kiss. And I, like a silly old fool, started to cry.

THE river began to go down that night.

Just before midnight it went down half an inch. The doctor had been and gone again. Kent was sleeping. He had regained consciousness, and Doctor Grant had given him some pills so he would sleep. The doctor said he would be all right. The wound on his head wasn't as bad as it looked, and he should stay in bed while it healed, and then the doctor thought he could get up and go about again.

Tom was snoozing on the living room couch. The girls, played out, were fast asleep in the big back bedroom. At least, I supposed they were.

I stood at the edge of the garden and looked out over the moonlit water. It was beautiful, but awful, and I thought how easily things could have gone the other way, and even now men might have been dragging the swollen river for the bodies of Gerda, Kent, and Joannie too.

Just then I heard a little sound, half sigh, half sob. And there was Joan, wrapped up in a big black coat of mine, with Tom's leather slippers on her feet.

"For goodness' sake!" I said. "What are you doing out here. You'll catch your death of cold."

"I couldn't sleep," she answered. "I wondered what you were doing out here, Bessie."

"Just looking," I said. "Just making up my mind that the Murgatroyds are going to sell out, and go some place else. I've had plenty of this river farm, Joannie. And I guess you have too."

She looked at me, with those dark blue eyes, so like the pansies in my garden, and she said, "No! Bessie. You don't mean that you know. You won't leave this farm, and we won't leave ours. It's our home, isn't it? The river is going back, isn't it? I heard Tom say it had already started to go back. It mightn't flood again for thirty years. Don't talk about going away. It wouldn't be the same place, without you."

I stared at her. "But you were the one who wanted to go back to England, Joannie. You wanted to go home. How can you talk so calmly about staying here, now?"

She smiled a little bit sadly. "Don't you see, Bessie? It's because of all that's happened, that it's home. Can't you understand?" I looked at her and I seemed to see the outline of a steel helmet around that yellow head, but I guess it was the moonlight shining on the big collar of my black coat.

"Come on in, Bessie, it's getting awfully late," she said. She took hold of my hand, and together we went into the house.

"If I'm supposed to keep off the thing you're afraid of," he said, "maybe you better tell me what that is."

"You'll see."

He turned to the door, but he changed his mind and crossed the room and went through the kitchen and left the house by the back way. Reaching the edge of the house, he caught an incomplete glimpse of the yard and saw nothing; but the feeling was on him—that feeling which had so many times come out of the primitive recesses of his body to warn him—and therefore he moved back into deeper darkness, cut a wide circle and came up in the rear of the bunkhouse. Stepping beside its end wall he reached the edge of the yard and found McSween in the middle of the yard, facing the porch with a rifle in his arm.

THE girl had turned up the house lamp and she had opened the door to let out the day's heat condensed inside; and therefore McSween was a revealed shape in the yellow glow. Had not Goodnight hated the man so thoroughly, he would have admired him, for McSween waited there openly, with a kind of dumb patience and a stolid desperation, as though his own pride could not be satisfied with any other way.

Goodnight stepped into the yard, lifting his gun on McSween. "Stand fast," he said. "Drop the rifle."

The sound of his voice made McSween flinch. Goodnight noticed a short, stiff shudder go through the man. McSween stood rooted, not turning his head as he grated back his answer: "Why didn't you do this square and meet me head-



YOU run no fire risk when you spray with DEENATE 50-W, the safer, field-tested DDT insecticide. For DEENATE 50-W comes in powder form, ready to mix with water and use. Since DEENATE 50-W contains no oil, it is entirely safe to apply on cattle and other farm animals.

DEENATE 50-W keeps barns and other buildings free of flies, gnats, mosquitoes. It kills cockroaches, bedbugs and carpet beetles, and rids farm animals of fleas and lice. DEENATE 50-W is also recommended to control certain destructive insects on field crops, when used as advised by agricultural authorities.

DEENATE 50-W is extremely economical. Just one pound mixed with water covers 1200-1600 square feet, or makes 10 to 20 gallons of spray (or dip) for animals and poultry.

Remember the name — DEENATE 50-W, the newer, more economical DDT insecticide.

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CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Fertilizer Division

THE WILD BUNCH

Continued from page 8

"He'll try," said Goodnight. "I was just wondering which way he'd try."

"Tell him to ride on if you want."

"I want him here. If he leaves I'd have to go after him."

She made nothing of that and shrugged her shoulders. "How far do you have to follow a man if he won't bend to your liking?"

He said: "You're worried about Boston Bill."

She showed him an expression that meant nothing to him. The man's name affected her or had power to disturb her, and when he realized it he looked at her more carefully, not so sure as he had previously been of her attitude. He said frankly: "Or maybe-it isn't worry."

She avoided answering the implied question by changing the subject. "My father tried to play the kind of game he wasn't meant to play. Other men influenced him too much. I don't want it to be that way with me. All I want is to keep this ranch."

"Boston Bill is willing to help you do it," he reminded her.

Her voice revealed some strain and some emphasis. She kept stubbornly to her point. "I want to keep this ranch and I want to run it. You're brutal enough to make men mind you. How would you like to be foreman?"

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD FARMERS' BULLETIN

NEW RATION BOOK IN SEPTEMBER

Ration Book No. 6 will be distributed in Canada during the week of September 9th to 16th. The dates on which distribution centres will be open in the various centres across the Dominion will be fixed locally, and consumers should watch their daily and weekly papers, and listen to the radio for announcements concerning their own distribution days.

As in past distributions, centres will be staffed by volunteers and it is the responsibility of the ration book holder to call for his own book, or to authorize another person to do it for him. Any member of a family, for instance, over the age of 16, may apply for all the ration books in his family, or a neighbour may perform the same duty for others in his community. The RB-191 form in the back of the present book must, however, be completed by the owner of the book before it is presented at the distribution centre.

Persons who do not pick up their books while the distribution centres are open will not be able to obtain a new book until after September 29. Late-comers will find themselves temporarily without the use of two meat coupons, two butter coupons and three sugar coupons which fall due on September 19th and 26th.

SLAUGHTERING OF LIVE STOCK AND STAMPING OF CARCASSES

A farmer does not need to hold a slaughter permit to entitle him to slaughter live stock on his own farm premises or to have live stock slaughtered for him on his own farm premises if, in each case, the meat obtained from the slaughter is:

- used and consumed on his own farm premises; or
- sold or supplied by him direct to another farmer for use and consumption only on the farm premises of the other farmer.

A farmer may, to obtain meat for the above purposes, have live stock slaughtered for him elsewhere than on his own farm premises if:

- he obtains a special authorization in writing from a Regional Foods or Meats Officer of the Board or from some other officer of the Board duly authorized in that behalf by the Administrator; and
- he delivers such authorization to the slaughterer prior to or at the time he delivers the live stock to him for slaughter.

HOME-MADE FOOD SALE

Authority to sell or raffle home-made jams, jellies, and other rationed foods (such as a ham or dairy butter) in reasonable amounts and coupon free, by churches or other charitable organizations, must be obtained by application to the Local Ration Board. Purchased preserves may also be included. The Board will determine the amount of rationed commodities that may be sold in this manner and, if permission is granted, so advise the applicant.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF BEEF CEILINGS

To facilitate the movement of cattle and provide a better beef supply during the present seasonal shortage, price ceilings at wholesale on beef carcasses grading "red" brand or "blue" brand according to government standards were temporarily suspended from May 27th to July 20th next. There is no change in the retail price ceilings.

TRANSIENT LABOUR RATIONS

Extra rations will be allotted to farmers or other rural dwellers employing transient help for less than two weeks for some specific purpose such as haying, harvesting, etc. Applications should be made to the Local Ration Boards in the district.

Coupons will not be provided for less than a total of twelve meals.

FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

	Butter	Meat	Sugar-Preserves
July 4.....	R-13	44	S-17 to S-21 inclusive
July 11.....	R-14	45	—
July 18.....	R-15	46	S-22 and S-23
July 25.....	—	47	—

Note:—On June 30th, butter coupons R-1 to R-9 and meat coupons M-29 to M-39 expired. Five pounds of sugar for canning are provided by coupons S-17 to S-21, inclusive, becoming valid on July 4.

For further particulars of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

46-6

first? I was right here where you could see me."

"Drop the gun," said Goodnight.

McSween let the gun fall, and then turned. His face was old and showed something close to despair. "When do I get the chance?" he said. "I got it coming to me."

"When you can find it," said Goodnight. "Get into the bunkhouse." He walked past McSween and picked up the rifle. McSween stood indecisively in his tracks, watching Goodnight with his balked glance. Goodnight rammed the muzzle of the rifle into the man's back. "Move on," he said. The pressure stirred McSween. He marched to the bunkhouse with his fists doubled and swinging; he went into the bunkhouse and moved like a man half-asleep to his bunk in the corner; he sat down on its edge, still staring at Goodnight. The other three had turned in for the night, but they were awake, watching this scene.

"Who lent this greenhorn a gun?" asked Goodnight.

Bob Carruth said: "It's my gun."

"Man should be more careful with his weapons," said Goodnight.

"He said he only wanted to fire one shot. Didn't think it would hurt the gun."

"He was braggin'," observed Goodnight.

"So it appears," agreed Carruth gravely.

"It was a nice play," added Goodnight. "He stood in the light, knowin' I'd surround him and take his gun away."

"Still," said Carruth, "he could of shot through the window, or stayed in the shadows and hipped you."

"Maybe he thought of that," said Goodnight. "Then he got to thinkin' that maybe he might miss his first shot and wouldn't get in the second. So he did it the way it would look the best and hurt the least."

"That might be a fact," said Carruth. "Man never knows. Still, why wouldn't he make the try, with him so far on the worst end of it?"

"Lady-killers," said Goodnight, "have no guts."

McSween sat bowed over on the bunk, head between his hands. His eyes were yellow-grey in the light, winkless as they watched Goodnight. He said nothing at all; he only let his dead-set face show its expression. The three other men looked on, neutral and interested. Carruth, thought Goodnight, was willing for McSween to use the gun because he was curious as to how it would come out. Carruth—and the other two as well—had no conscience in the matter. They were spectators interested in the show, watching one dog bristle at another dog, and coolly laying bets on the outcome. He knew that. He knew, too, they would forever watch him for whatever danger he might be to them, to discover if he came out of their own past lives to catch up with their crimes; and he knew that if they feared him they would try to do away with him, but meanwhile would respect whatever power he showed. That was their kind.

"Bob," he said. "who's been foreman around here?"

"I been."

"Hope you liked it while it lasted."

Bob Carruth took the news with his usual grave and indifferent manner. One eyebrow lifted, opening one eye fuller; the other was a streak of light between closing lids. Finally he turned over on his bunk, putting his back to Goodnight. "That's fine. Now you can do the talkin' when Boston Bill shows up tomorrow."

ONE wave of sunlight broke over the hills, shattering the morning twilight, the suddenness of it like sound whirling down the meadows, through the glens and pockets and narrow rock canyons. The pines standing in massed shadows above Sun Ranch heaved suddenly out of obscurity, their green needles shining. At this hour the air was thin and clear and cold and the strike of Goodnight's foot on the water trough ran its echo straight out along the earth and split into double echoes at the timber's edge. Breakfast was done and he had gone for his horse when he heard the on-reaching running of horses coming from the ridge trail. Coming back to the yard he found Boston Bill at the porch, talking to Virginia Overman.

Half a dozen of Boston Bill's men sat asaddle, waiting.

Carruth stood in the bunkhouse doorway, watching this with his usual cool reserve. Carruth murmured to him, "Now you can figure this one out," and seemed amused.

Goodnight thought of something. "Where's Bill's headquarters?"

"Back on the ranch that used to be Clark Morphy's. Two miles up."

"He could have heard the shooting last night."

"He could have," agreed Carruth.

The idea stuck with Goodnight as he went over the yard. Boston Bill, at the moment, reached out and touched Virginia's shoulder and spoke to her. "All you need to do is tell me what you want."

Goodnight observed the half-reluctant interest on the girl's face. Bill's presence and his personal attraction reached her, even against her judgment. It was something like this, he thought, as he arrived at the porch. Boston Bill swung around to meet him, the charm fading. "You're back?" he said, and then thought of something else. "You in this fight last night?"

"No."

"That's right," said Boston Bill. "You were in town." He turned to the girl. "Don't trust men you don't know."

His charm returned as he looked at her. He was a tall one, bold and arrogant when he chose to be; he was capable of swift changes and he had unexplained qualities—and therefore he fascinated her. Goodnight was aware of this as he watched her eyes drop. She said hurriedly: "Frank is foreman here, Bill."

Bill gave Goodnight a steady stare. "That trip to town saved you a lot of trouble."

"Where were you last night?"

Boston Bill said: "That's none of your damned business." Then he remembered the girl, and gave a better answer, grudgingly: "We just got back to our place after a night ride. Otherwise we'd been here."

Goodnight looked back at the riders still sitting asaddle and saw no night weariness on them. What was the man trying to avoid? Meanwhile Boston Bill put his hand on the girl's arm and said, "I want to see you alone a moment." He led her inside and closed the door.

Goodnight got out his tobacco sack and poured a cigarette. He drew a long breath of smoke and he watched Boston Bill's men and was aware of their covert amusement. McSween appeared and stood beside the stirrups of one of the riders and watched him with a hungry anticipation, as though he saw the chance for which he waited. Over by the bunkhouse the three other Sun men held their places, also watching and judging him. This whole scene made him or broke him as the moments ran on.

The door opened and Boston Bill called out: "Virginia wants her dad buried next to her mother—over there beyond the trees. Get busy on it, and send somebody to Roselle for the minister."

It was Boston Bill's signal that he proposed to take control. Goodnight knew it and the crowd knew it and something went over the yard, making him smaller before all of them. He nursed the cigarette, saying nothing and doing nothing. The mounted men



got down and started toward their chore.

A MINISTER came out of the hills sometime before noon on an old grey horse, conducted the funeral and took his dinner and went away. Goodnight said to Bob Carruth: "Where'd he come from?"

"Roselle."

"Where's Roselle?"

"Summit of the Pass Road. Was a mining town."

Goodnight went back to the corral and took seat on the top bar. He had a view of the main house whose door was again closed. Boston Bill's men sat around the yard, in the shade and in the sun; the day inched along, meaning nothing to anybody. This was one of those times when, as in a poker game, luck ran low and the players sat disinterestedly by, waiting for a break to come, for a fat pot to build up. He realized he had taken a bad beating during the morning. In the space of two minutes before the critical audience Boston Bill had cut him down so that he was a lesser man in the eyes of all of them, so that whatever pressure or weight he used against any of them would need to be greater than before. Boston Bill was clever and fought with many weapons.



He had stood back in the small crowd at the funeral and he had watched the girl; she had shed no tears and it seemed to him she had changed greatly. Her way of standing, her grey eyes looking down at the earth, her fixed composure—these things reminded him somehow of her father. He thought of her very steadily as he balanced on the corral bar and watched the house.

Meanwhile Boston Bill sat on the corner of the living room table, inside the house, and considered Virginia Overman. She sat in a corner of the room, perfectly composed. Not once during the funeral, and not since, had she given way. She had excellent control of herself, a thing which impressed him. Yet he doubted the sincerity of any woman and believed all of them to be actors who suited themselves to any part and any emotion, playing whatever role they thought would show them to advantage. He spoke softly even as his critical eyes searched her.

"It is very tough. You know very well I'll do whatever chore you want done. I've told you that before."

"Yes," she said, "I remember."

"Virginia," he said, "how are you going to run things?"

"As they have been run in the past."

"You must be aware of the difficulties. The kind of men we have to use around here do not take to a woman's instructions."

She looked at him intently: "A woman can do things a man cannot. Has that occurred to you?"

He smiled with some indulgence. "A woman's knuckles were never meant for a fight."

"A woman has a smile," she said. "I could smile your whole crowd away from you."

"Why," he said, "what goes on in your head?" He was sober now, and he thought carefully of what she had told him. He looked at her in a different way; he permitted more of his natural cynicism to show. "You're talking in a very realistic manner."

"Bill," she said, "I can read your mind. You're sorrowing with me today and doing it well. You do many things so well. But tomorrow or the next day, or next week, you'll suggest how lonely it is for me and you'll propose. That's about right, isn't it?"

He stared at her, considerably surprised at her cold and rational analysis of him. It irritated him to know that she had played with him precisely as he had played with her. He said pointedly: "The truth is, Virginia, you're not particularly forlorn because of your father's death."

"I will do what my father did not do," she said.

"What's that?"

"Don't be curious."

"You will do it with my help," he

said, "or you will not do it. Don't let your fancies get the best of you."

She studied him over a thoughtful interval. "You're pretty blunt when you don't feel you have to be charming. Sun Ranch is mine. You had a better grip on my father than you have on me. You knew him better. You knew how to work his prejudices and how to appeal to his streaks of hate and justice. He had more justice in him than I have. He could hate, but I can hate harder. He was a simple man, and you studied him and knew him, and used him. Had he lived you would have made yourself so necessary to him that he could have done nothing without you. I'm different. You don't know me as well and you'll never be certain I'm standing where you think I am."

"My God," he said, "is this what has been going on behind your smile all these months? You sound as though you depised me."

Her glance ran over his face and a flicker of expression came to her lips and eyes. Then she looked down. "No, Bill," she murmured, "I don't hate you."

He was trying to judge her and having a poor time of it. She had changed on him, throwing his reasoning out of line; now he tried to re-establish her in his scheme of things. "It would be foolish of you to

send me away, Virginia. Where will you get other help?"

"I'm not sending you away. I only want it clear about Sun Ranch. You can change your plans."

"What plans?"

"You're not the usual kind of a brush jumper. You ran away from something much better than the average man. I think you sometimes hate yourself for running. You are very proud of your brains and you have a contempt for most men around you. Well, here you are. You think you could make a little world of your own and run it as a perfect king."

"Sun Ranch," he pointed out, "is just a mountain meadow surrounded by trees. You could make it bigger if you wished. You could have cattle over half the mountains, if you wished."

"Cattle rustled from the desert?"

"How does it matter where we get our beef? These men will take what they can from us. We can take what they have with equal right. Sun Ranch could stretch from summit to desert. It could go out upon the desert twenty miles. If you want it."

"All that is nice to dream about, Bill. You're a great one to dream and talk."

"I can draw twenty or thirty men to me," he said. "What's to stand against us? It won't be hard to knock out the ranchers who have been trying to ruin Sun. Once they're gone, who cares? If it were back East we'd have some kind of law on our trail. But this is just empty country and it is a matter of indifference what happens. How do you suppose big outfits ever got started in the first place, if not that way? Ten years from now, when settlers catch up with us, it will be too late. It isn't too late now."

"You've been here long enough to have tried it. Why haven't you?"

"I came here green," he said. "I had to learn. I had to build up my crowd. I've built it."

"You always talk well. You started out to catch Harry Ide. You didn't do it."

"This stranger rode up and spoiled my play."

She said: "What really made you go to see Ide?"

He gave her a strange look. "I have told you."

She watched him so steadily that he grew impatient, and afraid. He held her glance, knowing he could not show weakness now, but the effort was hard and he broke it up by bringing a smile to his face. "You're touchy."

"Go back and do what you intended to do. Then I'll listen to you."

He said slowly: "You're asking me to go kill Harry Ide? I realize how you feel. This thing has hit you hard and Ide deserves to die. He probably will in due

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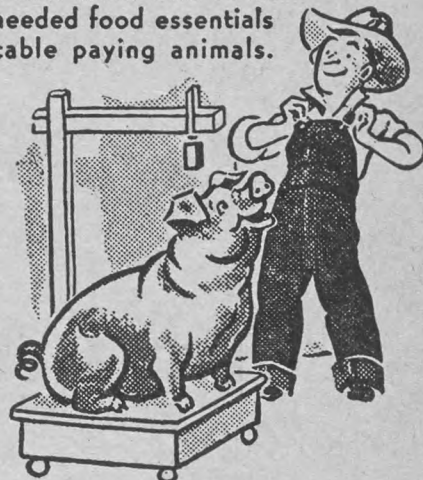
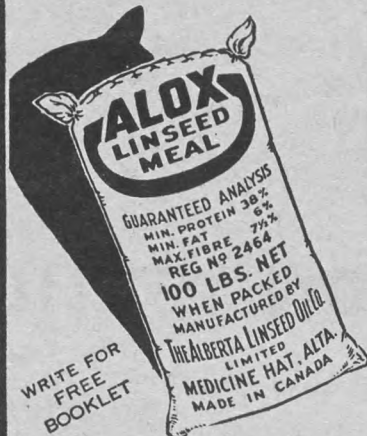
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time. But I hate to hear you speak so coldly.”

“Now you’re just talking again. If you’re afraid, don’t bother. All the hill outfits are friends of Sun. They will do what you haven’t done.”

“I do not like to hear that from you.”

“For that matter,” she said, “Goodnight will take care of Ide for me. You can ride along on your own business, whatever it is.”

He said angrily: “I don’t want him around.”

She swung about, her will as strong as his. She flung her question at him. “Why didn’t you settle that also when he stopped you at Ide’s?”

He said, very slowly: “Are you asking me to go out there and draw on Goodnight?”

“No,” she said. “Let him alone. But don’t talk of things you never mean to do.”

He said: “I’ll see you again in a day or two,” and left the house. She followed to the doorway, watching him swing to his horse and wait for his men to gather. All those men were wild ones, fugitives and without much conscience; yet Boston Bill had done one thing to them, had bound them together and had made them loyal to a certain extent. Presently he wheeled and led his outfit away.

“Bob,” she called, “saddle up for me.” She let out a long sigh. The stiffness on her face, the cold containment, slipped. She was tired and showed it and she was thinking: “I shall have to handle him better than that or he will slip through my fingers, or destroy me. He is a clever man. He is more subtle than a man. His brain is like a woman’s—like mine. He reads me almost as well as I read him.”

Bob brought her horse forward. Going to it, she spoke to Goodnight who still roosted on the top corral bar. “I wish you to ride along, Frank.” She waited until he had joined her and afterwards turned to the meadow road.

HE said nothing to her. Depression obviously chilled her spirit; she struggled with her thoughts, with her eyes fixed ahead and seeing little of anything, with her lips compressed. The meeting with Boston Bill had left her displeased and he had also noted that Boston Bill’s expression, on leaving the house, had been stormy. These two had clashed.

They reached the timber and came upon a trail running upgrade into the high country. She sat like a man in the saddle, her stirrups low, her legs straight and her body swinging in easy motion. Once she looked around at him, as if some sudden thought had compelled her. Her lips were clear and ample against her face and her eyes had dark depth. The lightness of her skin and the color of her hair made her seem a laughing girl, easy and teasing and buoyant and quick to love. The suggestion of it went deep into him and produced its effect.

They came to a summit of the trail. Here she stopped and pointed her hand down a ravine, at the lower end of which a small meadow opened. Following her gesture, Goodnight noticed a log house and a weather-grey barn sitting in the meadow. “That’s where Boston Bill stays,” she said. “I wanted you to know where it was. This is not the closest road to it. The best road goes straight from Sun. Remember that.”

She went on, crossed a short bare bench and reached timber, again climbing. She appeared pressed for time and she drew back again into her thoughts and made no further attempt to talk to him. Half an hour onward they came upon a narrow footbridge slung over a canyon thirty feet wide and sixty feet deep, at the bottom of whose dark slice a creek ran swift and white. Somewhere near by, out of sight, a falls made a steady racket and the mist of its spraying lay damply in the air. Now the road reached a clearing scarcely more than a foothold at the base of a cliff, and ended in front of a cabin and a corral and a log lean-to. Behind the cabin rose a cliff, grey and weathered and cracked. In all other directions the pines marched away in ragged up-and-down formation, covering the sharp breaks and ridges roundabout.

A mustard-colored dog, long and lank, scuffled around the cabin with its red mouth showing, and a man as lank as the dog stepped from the lean-to, holding a rifle loosely in his hands. A short beard covered a face that might have been old or young; he had a hatchet chin and agate-black eyes and a faint streak of a mouth. He was about six feet tall, nothing but bone and hide, with the round shoulders of one who bent to watch the trail as he walked or rode. His voice, when he spoke, was an old man’s voice: “Git down, Virginia.”

“Just came to introduce you to a man, Ned. This man. His name is Frank. He’s working for me.”

“For you or your old man?”

“My father is dead. Harry Ide’s crowd shot us up last night.”

The old man stolidly accepted the information. He shrugged his shoulders and his lids crept nearer together, accenting the beady brightness of his eyes. “We can remember that,” he said. “One day Harry Ide’s goin’ to have a hell of a time.” He looked at Goodnight and said: “Whut about this feller?”

“If he comes up here for anything, remember he’s from me.” She turned to Goodnight. “This is my father’s oldest friend—Ned Tower.”

Ned Tower laid his glance on Goodnight like the edge of a knife, motionless but ready to cut. He was one of the lone sort, Goodnight judged, answering to no man and responsible only to his own conscience; and his conscience was tough enough for anything that had to be done. He nodded his head: “I’ll know him if he comes, Virginia. That all?”

“All now,” she answered.

“No,” he said, “it ain’t all. Whut

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Income Tax payments INCREASED SIX FOLD
Profits paid to shareholders . . . NO INCREASE AT ALL

Year's payments by Dominion Textile	Year ended March 31		Increase
	1939	1946	
To plant employees	\$4,503,785	\$9,297,538	106%*
To Income Tax	244,513	1,509,647	617%
To shareholders**	1,485,842	1,485,842	NONE

*68% out of this is wage rate increases; the remaining 38% is due to increased production since 1939.

**As of June 12, 1946, there were 3,765 shareholders.

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FOOD, FAMINE, AND WORLD TRADE

Despite the conflicting accounts of the number of actual cases of starvation encountered in Europe due to lack of food, the fact remains that the food supplies of large areas of both Europe and Asia are still desperately inadequate. Official photographs taken by the Red Cross and Food Distribution Authorities all tell the same tragic story of undernourishment and malnutrition. The diet of millions of men, women, and children continues to remain far below the minimum standard necessary to prevent widespread malnutrition and disease.

As great an authority as Sir John Boyd Orr, executive head of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, has gone on record with the statement that in his opinion normal standards of food consumption may not be possible until 1947 and the dull monotony of meals, which is particularly true in Great Britain, may for years remain the lot of that harassed and courageous people.

The responsibility of Canada as a country in which normal—and more than adequate—food consumption is still possible, remains great. To this nation's moral responsibility to conserve food and avoid waste, is added the responsibility of our farmers to produce the food, which the world desperately needs, and of all engaged in its handling and transport to maintain the highest possible standards of service.

Upon Canada's statesmen and leaders falls the duty and responsibility of directing national policy toward the fostering of international trade in order that the maximum of food may be produced on Canadian farms and exchanged for the goods of other countries.

Only if these co-operative responsibilities are fully felt and shouldered by all concerned can the food needs of the world be met and world trade revived. The largest and most important of these food needs is wheat. Bread is the elemental need of human kind. More than this it forms the main superstructure upon which the edifice of slowly reviving world trade must be reared. In addition to helping to feed the world, the Canadian farmer will continue to be a main factor in restoring its commercial and industrial health.

This co-operatively owned Farmers' Company will continue in all its policies to use its influence and resources to promote the highest possible economic standards and conditions of food production on Western Canadian farms while exploring every avenue by which the exchange of our wheat for the goods of other countries may be encouraged.

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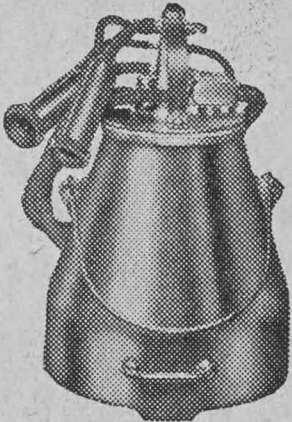
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you goin' to do with Boston Bill?"

"I'll use him," she said.

"Will you now?"

"I'm not as easy as Dad," she said.

"We'll see," he said.

She turned away and led Goodnight downgrade, saying nothing again until they were near the main meadow road. The sun was low and the shadows streamed far out from the trees and the heated, spicy air began to tremble with oncoming coolness. She looked at him, her troubled mind now seeming to relax. "Ned Tower is a man I can always turn to. He knows all the other hill ranchers. Up here we're very clannish. A word to one is a word to all."

"Doesn't seem to trust Boston Bill."

"Nobody does. But if a dozen men ride into a hill rancher's yard, what can he do? Best to feed the crowd and hope for no trouble."

"I'd guess," said Goodnight, "it has been profitable all around. He's brought you a lot of desert beef in return for his meals."

She hardened against the suggestion and had an instant answer. "I've no regrets for the desert people. I'd like to see them destroyed."

He said nothing and when they reached the bottom of the trail and came into the Pass Road, she turned to him. "Why should you care?"

"It is entirely your business," he said.

"But you disapprove."

"Hate to hear hardness in a woman."

"There's hardness in you."

"Yes," he said. "Maybe a man, made out of plain clay, wants a woman to be better than that."

She stopped, she put out a hand to stop him. She turned and looked fully at him. "That's the most revealing thing you have said. How can you pack two different things around in your heart? How can you be two men?"

He moved into the Pass Road. "Dust still here. Somebody's passed by." He looked at the tracks in the ground and presently motioned upgrade. "That way."

"Just another fugitive going over the hill." Then she added, "Same kind of man as you are," and watched him with sharp eyes. He said nothing as they moved downgrade side by side. The suggestion of other travellers turned him alert, she noticed. He sat straighter in the saddle and he watched the trees with a restless attention. He had a great assurance about him, he had no doubt of himself. Behind the temper that drove him was great personal warmth, and his infrequent smiles had made a strong effect in her. She thought of the women he had known and felt angry at him for knowing them. They trotted into the yard at sundown.

She stepped from the horse and said, "Please come into the house for a moment," and led him inside. She closed the door and turned to him with a changing expression on her lips. They lost the day-long hardness and her eyes widened and met his attention and glowed. Her breathing ran faster and suddenly she was a woman, fair and wishing to be noticed. "Frank," she said, "you'll stay on won't you?"

"If I'm not pulled away."

"What could pull you away?"

"I can't tell you that."

She said: "I don't know what you're running from, or what you're after. I've seen you do some terrible things. Yet I trust you. Even when I saw you at your campfire I trusted you." She let her voice sink and soften; it blew on him like pleasant wind. "If you were truly bad you wouldn't look at a woman as you do. If you were really cold you wouldn't look at a woman as you do. If you were really cold you wouldn't speak of a woman as you do. Don't you suppose I want to be the kind of woman you think about? Don't you think I am? But how can I be anything but hard? The men in these hills will take whatever they can. These are the men I've seen all my life. If I think all men are like that, you must not blame me. How many times I have ridden these hills wondering if there was another kind of a man."

He watched her closely and she saw his imagination come up and catch fire in his eyes. It was like a voice singing to him, like color showing through dead black. Then she said, still in her soft way: "You'll stay?"

He came nearer and noticed the pulse in her throat beat quick and hard; he

watched the flurry of strange, unguessed things come to her eyes and he saw her lips loosen. She dropped her glance, but brought it quickly back, neither offering nor asking. But she waited and he wondered about the waiting. Then he said, "Supper time," and left the room.

She stood still, listening to his steps scrape across the porch. The supper triangle broke the stillness of the yard, flinging metal echoes outward to the hills, that sound breaking far up and far away. She dropped her head, staring at the floor. For a moment she hated him for refusing what she had silently suggested to him. He had recognized the suggestion; she had observed its effect on him. It had swayed him and he had used his will to pull away. Why had he done that? Her pride was hurt by it, yet presently she said to herself: "He'll stay," and went to her room. She made herself neat for supper and looked carefully at herself in the mirror. She combed her hair and stood back, coolly thinking of herself as she would be to him, and moved to the dining room.

Goodnight stood at the foot of the table; the three other hands were already seated. Goodnight said: "Where's Mac?"

Bob Carruth looked up, grey and disinterested and reserved. "Left."

"Left for where?"

"Didn't say."

She watched Goodnight grow cold, grow keen. "Which way did he go?"

"That way," said Carruth and waved his knife. "Towards Roselle. Over the mountain. That's the way they all go. He stayed a week. That's a long time for his kind."

Goodnight started for the door. Virginia came around the table to halt him. "Where are you going?"

"After him."

"Then that's what brought you here. Why didn't you say so? And if you wanted him, why didn't you take him when you had him?"

Goodnight went by her without answering. Carruth called out: "Hope you find him. He took my forty-four."

Goodnight reached his horse. Turning in the yard, he looked at Virginia. She said at once. "Will you come back?"

"Maybe," he said and ran on.

She watched him until he was far down the meadow. Afterwards she went into the dining room. She stood a moment, undecided, and then returned to the living room, her appetite gone. She felt strange, she felt lonely. She walked slowly around the room with her complex thoughts. "I should have warned him that Mac is treacherous," she told herself. "I hope he knows it." She folded her arms across her breasts. She said: "I had depended on him. What will I do now with Boston Bill?" She went into the bedroom and stopped before the mirror. She was a cold woman, she thought, and cared nothing for Goodnight as a man. She had permitted Goodnight to see warmth in her, knowing that it would draw him and hold him on the ranch. It had been only for that reason. She scanned her face, she drew a thumb beneath her eyes. She thought: Is that all of it?

TWILIGHT came on, lingered briefly, gave way to dark. Goodnight reached the end of the meadow and ran on between black hedges of pine. Now and then he pulled to a walk and gave his horse a breathing spell, but he hated the delay and scarcely could abide it; for the fear of losing Theo McSween dominated him and he cursed himself for ever permitting the man out of his sight. There was really nothing else left in him except this one desire. It had changed his life, it had changed his mind and his heart and now that he felt Theo McSween slipping away it made an emptiness in his belly.

He had not figured the man would run. McSween had stood up to him, had defied him, had come back for more punishment, had begged for a gun and an even chance. What had changed him? Maybe, Goodnight decided, the thought of more punishment had finally worn the man's courage thin. It was what he had wanted—to destroy the pride in McSween, to make him cringe and beg, to break him down and gut him of every thread of self-respect until he stood stripped and wrecked of manhood and knew it and hated himself for what he was.

He reached a flat stretch and set his

horse into a steady canter. Mountain cold blew against him and the stars spread their milky ferment through the black sky. He was high up and he had the feeling that the whole weight of the hills suddenly tipped from west to east. Out east was another sea of desert; if McSween intended to run, he would run straight—the same way he had been running ever since leaving Nevada. Across that eastern desert he would go, more weary days on end.

Goodnight was two hours from Sun Ranch when he felt the peaks on either side shove their shoulders toward the road, cramping it. Creeks ran down those high slopes to make a little river that flowed with the eastward-falling grade, and around a bend of the road he caught the dull shine of house lights, thus coming upon Roselle, in the jaws of the pass.

He drifted forward with caution, observing that this town was nothing but a huddle of old shacks split by the road which went straightway through. Against the nearby hillside he made out the yellow scars of mine dumps and the scaffolding of buildings stripped of their covering lumber. When he reached the side of the nearest house he stopped in the shadows to have a look before him; a two-storey building stood ahead of him with an outside stairway leading from street to second floor. There seemed to be a saloon on the ground floor, with a few horses standing before it; across the road from it was another large building whose windows and doors had been removed.

He studied the horses and did not identify McSween's mount; he remained in his saddle for a few minutes, carefully waiting. A man passed out of the saloon, and one man passed into it; that was all the town showed him for his waiting, and afterwards the sense of time wasted pushed him forward. Dismounting before the saloon, he stepped inside the place. Four men sat at a table, playing poker; and all four ceased playing and looked at him with a dead steadiness. One of the four rose and moved behind the small bar; he lifted a bottle and glass and set it on the counter.

"Where would a man eat?" said Goodnight.

The saloonkeeper pushed his thumb behind him. "Go sit down in the back room. I'll fix it."

"Where would a man sleep?"

"Take your blanket up the outside stairs and pick a bunk."

"I'll eat first," said Goodnight and poured himself a short drink. He held the glass between his hands a moment. The bartender now did a queer thing; reaching down, he got an empty bottle and turned and banged the bottle's bottom against the wall at his back.

"What's that for?"

"Tellin' my old woman to fix another supper," said the bartender.

THE three other men hadn't stirred since his entry. This country roundabout was the same as that near Sun Ranch, full of dodgers; and probably the best trade this saloon had was from these fugitives. Goodnight held the drink in his hand and moved quickly on the door to the rear room. He threw it open before him and saw a table with a red oil-cloth top. There was a plate on the table with a steak half cut through and a cup of coffee half emptied. A chair stood away from the table, as though a man had hurriedly kicked it aside, had hurriedly departed. An open door at the rear of the room showed the direction of his departure. Goodnight turned back and laid his whiskey glass on the bar. The barkeep said: "You want that meal now?"

"Fry it up," said Goodnight. He went rapidly over the saloon to the front door, and cast a sudden backward glance at the three men at the poker table as he left the place. They were sitting by; they were not in this deal. The bartender had given the signal to the man eating in the rear room, but that was probably only the kind of protection he would have given any stranger on the run—just a rule of the house. Coming to the road, he looked to both directions, made a quick decision and swung to his left, running the front width of the house and turning the corner of it sharply. It brought him to an alley lying between the saloon building and a small adjoining house.

He saw a shape weave at the far end and he heard the ragged run of steps; he followed the alley and came out at the back edge of the town. He heard the faint crush of a foot to his right, and looked that way and saw nothing. The man had disappeared in the darkness but a horse stood to Goodnight's left, behind the hotel and saloon. He hugged the hotel wall and stepped toward the horse. When he came upon it and looked closely at its markings he knew he had caught up with Theo McSween. He was on the near side of the horse, and reached out and untied the latigo and hauled off the saddle and carried it on until he came against a pile of boxes and rubbish behind the saloon's rear door. He dumped the saddle in the pile. If McSween ran away it would be bareback; he wouldn't get far before being overhauled.

Goodnight paused a moment, trying to guess the man's actions. McSween was behind him, moving toward the other end of the building line, circling and retreating and trying for a fair shot. Therefore Goodnight continued on until he reached the corner of the saloon building and crept along the side of this wall until he reached the road and the front edge of the building. He looked down the street and saw nothing; and observed that the few lights which had been in this town when he had entered it were now dimmed down. Roselle, living on the trade of fugitives, gave its customers an even break—no more and no less. One dull lance of light filtered through a crack of the saloon's closed door; directly across the street a yellow stain of light showed on the drawn shade of a window. That was all. He and Theo McSween were alone on the street, manœuvring and creeping while the rest of this town watched the game go on.

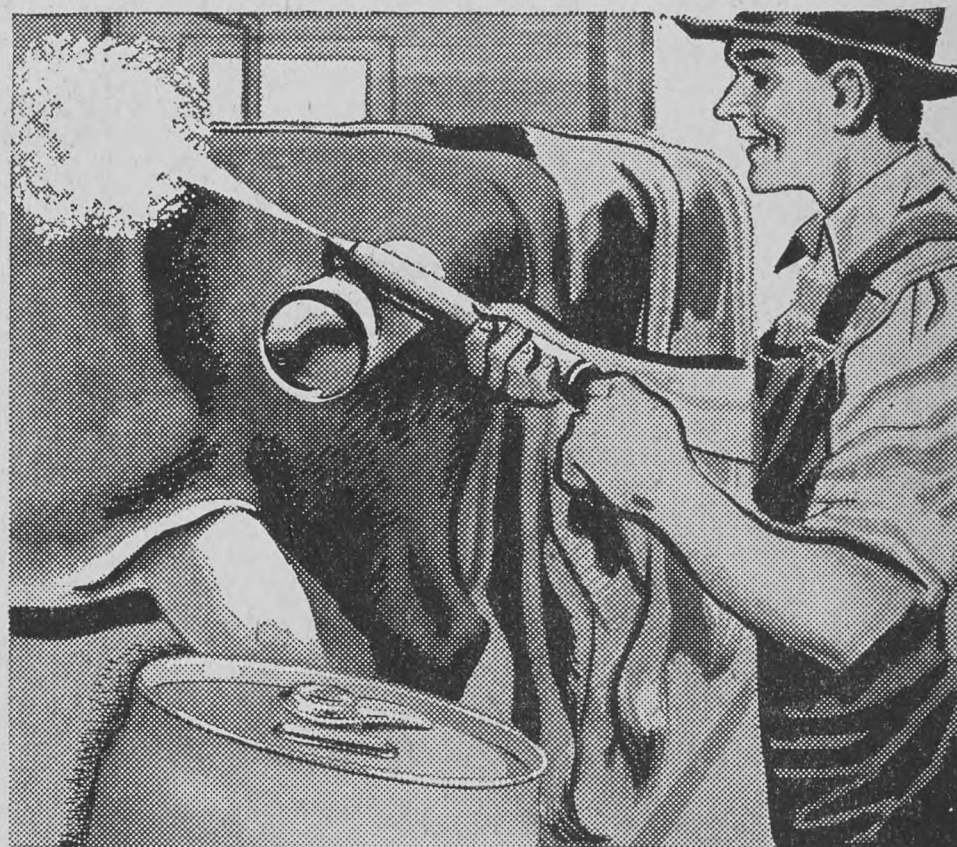
He still stood at the side of the saloon, thereby exposed if McSween backtracked and came upon him from the rear. He slid around the edge of the saloon to the front side and stood there, watching the lower end of the road. He was debating: If McSween crossed over the road he'd be somewhere in the shadows of the opposite buildings. If he hadn't crossed, he'd be waiting at the lower end of town, or crawling back for a surprise play. There was no way of knowing. He could wait and break the other man's nerve—he could make McSween move and betray himself; or he could start hunting.

IT was not in him to wait. He had travelled too far and he had hunted too long. Turning, he rounded the corner of the saloon and quietly retraced his way down the side of the building to the rear; and hugged the back wall as he moved toward the lower end of town. He passed McSween's horse and he reached the narrow alley between the saloon and the next building. He stopped here to listen, and crossed the mouth of the gap in three long, soft steps. The next houses sat close together; at each between-space he paused and looked along it to the front—to the road whose deep yellow dust threw up a faint glow. It was like looking down the black barrel of a gun at a white piece of paper in front of it.

The end house was two hundred feet below the saloon and when he got to its edge he faced the irregular floor of the short meadow upon which Roselle lay. The road's yellow streak of dust ran on back toward Sun Ranch, and the nearby hills lay above him, ragged against the sky. Close at hand something stirred and someone murmured. He put his ear against the house wall and heard the low speaking of one voice and then another; townsmen were inside, waiting out the fight.

He rounded the corner and advanced to the road and stood at the house's edge, considering the short row of buildings across the way. Three small houses squatted low in the night before him; the windowless and doorless two-storey building faced the saloon with its black blind eyes. Watching it, he saw a faint glow in the second-floor window, like the low burning of a cigarette tip, and he stared at it steadily until it occurred to him that this was the night's light catching on a splinter of glass still hanging to the window frame. The window, he now observed, commanded the road and the housetops of the town. From that position a man might see

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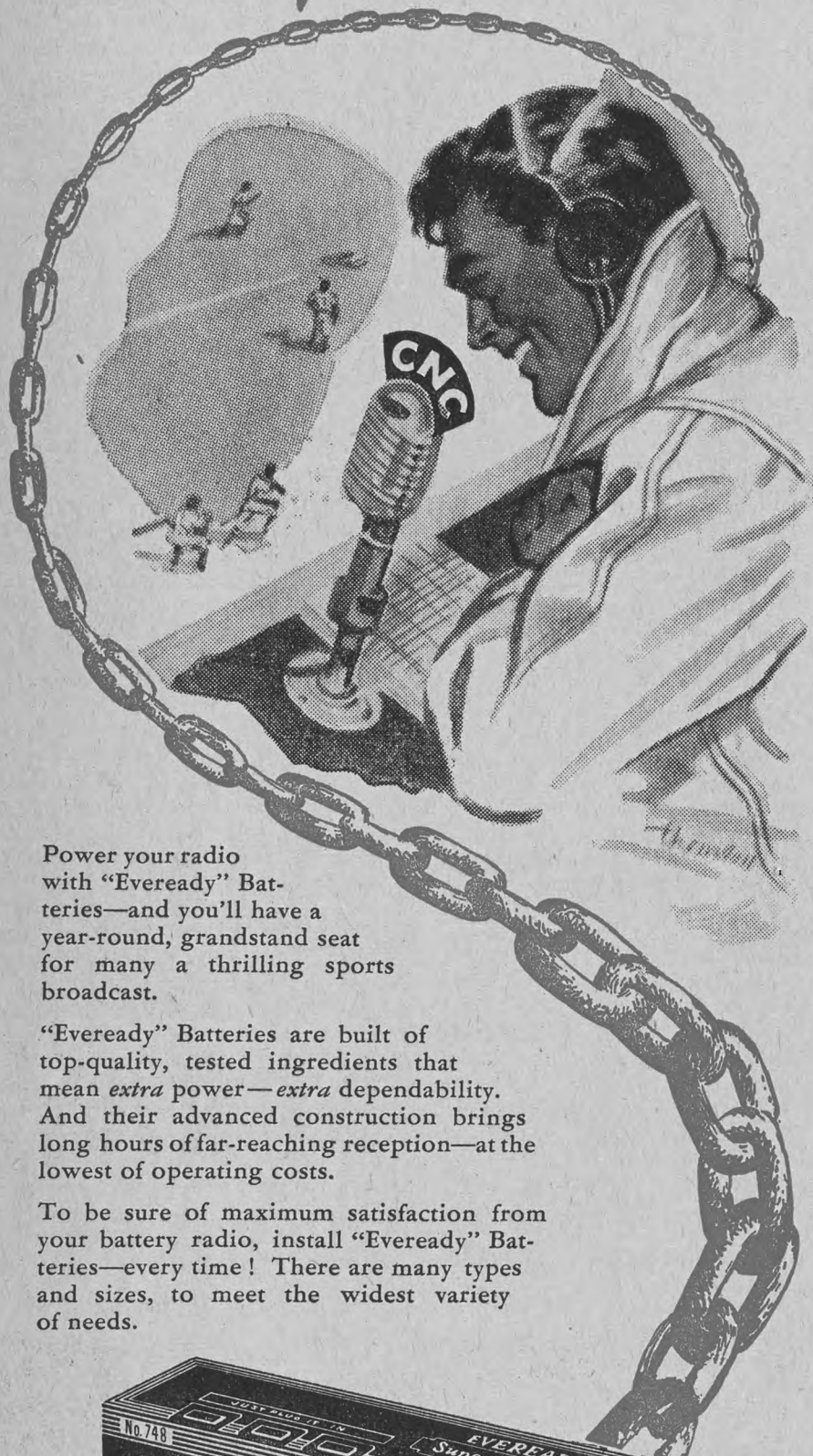
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many angles he could not see from the street level.

He backed away from the edge of the house and retreated to the deeper shadows. He crossed the road and circled behind the buildings on the north side and came against their ends, now again looking down the between-spaces as he passed them. When he reached the rear of the two-storey building he spotted a doorway and moved to it and listened inside.

The smell of an abandoned place came out to him, musty and dry, with the remnant odors of a thousand things once held within the place still clinging there. He looked at a farther partition which seemed to divide the lower floor and he saw another doorway in that partition, its blackness less than the blackness of the partition. A rat ran across the upper floor, producing a scurried, gritty wake of sound. That was the only sound. Nothing came from the town and nothing else came from this abandoned building which once held its treasures.

He set one foot forward and down, testing the floor. He let his weight fall easy and slow, and tested with another foot; and found there was no floor but only a hard-packed earth. He slid on until his foot struck a sill, and small as the echo was it seemed to swell and grow large; he stopped dead and he listened and heard nothing, but coolness of some kind ruffled the back of his neck. He reached the doorway through the partition and stepped over another sill and found himself in the forward half of the lower floor. Onward he saw the dull grey square of the floor and the windows to either side of it—these opening on the road.

He had begun to smell dust dragged up by his own feet, a dust dried by the years and turned to powder. He looked to left and right and discovered nothing, but he knew there had to be a stairway or the remnant of a stairway somewhere close by. He made a guess and turned to his right, still treading hard earth, and put out his hand. Another two paces onward his forward-stretched finger tips brushed a board slanting upward before him. He came near it and sightlessly explored with his hands and felt the steps; and when he slid his hand across one of the steps he touched a damp, cold object that made him jerk his arm away. His wrist struck the edge of the stairs, producing a definite noise. A voice came straight down on him.

"That you, Goodnight?"

Goodnight sucked in a long, heavy gust of wind; he let it come out in slow pinches. He stood rigid. It was McSween's voice, and it came again. "That's you, ain't it?"

"Come down out of there."

"Your last name's Goodnight, ain't it?" said McSween, doggedly curious. "You're Mary Goodnight's brother, ain't you?"

"Come down," said Goodnight.

"There was somethin' about your face that bothered me—ever since you hit Sun Ranch. Three hours ago it just came to me."

"I'm coming after you," said Goodnight.

"Everything's been bad enough without this," said McSween. "I wish I had never met your sister. My luck changed the day I saw her. It just ran out and nothing went right afterwards."

The emptiness of the building diffused McSween's voice so that it was hard to know where the man stood. Goodnight got to the front side of the stairs and laid his weight on the treads. They gave and groaned, but they held him. He went up slowly, flattened as he climbed. He heard McSween's body move; he heard the boards of the second floor whine. McSween's voice came louder at him. McSween's words fell out, hurried and breathless.

"She came of her own accord. I didn't drag her away. She was old enough to know what she wanted to do. Why blame a man for that?"

Goodnight's hands touched the second floor's level. He paused, still uncertain of McSween's whereabouts. He heard the man breathing and he heard the boards whine. McSween was doing a strange thing—backing away into the blackness without a shot. Goodnight lifted himself out of the stairway in one sudden spring, whirling away from the stair wall. He stopped, he stood fast,

listening into the fathomless black. McSween's breathing was swift and short, somewhere ahead.

"I wish," groaned McSween, "I knew what happened. When I touched her I lost everything. I knew then something would happen. It just came over me. So I hit the trail, but there never was a minute I didn't know somethin' was comin' behind. If you was any other man I wouldn't run."

Goodnight pulled up his gun. He pointed at the sound and he fired. He heard the bullet smash through wood and brick. He heard McSween shift direction.

"Listen," sighed McSween, "I'll never touch another woman."

GOODNIGHT fired again. The burned powder bloomed blue-crimson in the black; and then muzzle light leaped back at him and this second floor roared with the quick explosions. He fired four times and somewhere in the heart of the racket he heard McSween shout up a great cry, and then sound and cry faded and the stink of powder swirled around him and he heard the shallow, slow guttering of McSween's breath. He stood still, coldly and patiently waiting to put in a last shot.

McSween groaned and his body twisted against the rickety floor, sending vibrations through the building. "A man and a woman," he sighed. "A man and a woman—" He ceased to speak and Goodnight thought he had died. But McSween caught his breath and went on. "A man ought to be free. But he can't do without a woman and the woman takes his freedom. Your sister smiled back at me, Goodnight. Now I'm dyin' because of it. Is that fair?"

Goodnight said: "You'll be in hell a long time, remembering that you took her away, used her, and left her to die."

"Ever kill a man before?"

"No," said Goodnight, "but I've got no regrets over this. I'm happy it's done."

"You'll be in hell, then, a long time before you die," said McSween.

He had been slowly stirring on the floor, and now ceased to move. Goodnight listened and heard no breathing, and went forward cautiously. His foot touched McSween's body and he bent over the man, shaking him with a hand and feeling the lumped looseness give and fall back. He thought of Carruth on Sun Ranch and reached down and got the gun from McSween's hand; and climbed down the stairs.

He made his way to his horse in front of the saloon. The door was open and the saloonkeeper stood in the light. Looking around, Goodnight noticed other men now showing in doorways. Lights came on again from house to house and a woman's pale face appeared at a window. He got to his saddle.

"You want that supper?" asked the saloonkeeper.

"Hold it for the next brush jumper comin' through. It won't be a long wait." He turned west and rode away, Roselle behind him, and two hours later reined in at Sun Ranch's yard. The echo of his horse on the meadow road had run ahead of him. Carruth came to the bunkhouse doorway and Virginia stood at the break of the main-house porch, watching him as he rode over to Carruth. He handed down the gun McSween had borrowed. Carruth took it and had a look at the cylinder. He gave Goodnight his gravely disinterested stare. "It was loaded when he took it. Empty now."

"He had his chance," said Goodnight.

"I guess," remarked Carruth, "he wasn't the shot he thought he was."

"As men go," said Goodnight, "he was at the bottom of the pile."

Virginia called: "Come inside."

"I'm going to town."

"What's there for you?"

"A bottle of whiskey," he said.

"There's a bottle here."

"I never get drunk on the ranch I work for."

She drew herself straight, hating him for his stubbornness. She said: "If you find comfort in her, go on. You're of no use to me."

He turned away, easing his horse into a slow canter. He heard her call after him in another voice. "Will you be back?"

He didn't know and therefore he didn't answer.

(To be continued)

The Countrywoman

June meeting of Homemakers deals with many important matters

By AMY J. ROE

SURROUNDED by all the loveliness of spring in early June, evidenced in the green lawns, shrubs and trees of the university campus at Saskatoon, the Homemakers Clubs of Saskatchewan met for their 36th annual convention. It was more than just a week of organization business for the delegates. It was in truth a holiday for many of them, a week saved from the usual round of cares; a time for renewing old, and forming new friendships; an opportunity to meet other women with kindred interests and outlook.

The theme of this year's gathering: "From swords to plowshares" ran like a thread through committee reports, was picked up by special speakers and repeated in discussions and resolutions. It seemed most fitting that while members deliberated in long sessions, through the windows open to air warm rooms, came sound of footsteps tramping along gravel walks. These sounds came as dozens and scores of young men, veterans of World War II and lately home to the prairies from overseas combat areas, made their way to and from classrooms, where special summer classes were in session.

It may well be said that women's organizations do not tend to lose themselves in vague and general philosophical discussions; rather they tend to practical ideas and definite objectives. It can truly be said that Saskatchewan stands to profit well by meetings such as these among its rural women. There was abundant evidence in committee convener reports on public health, education, home economics, agriculture, legislation, international affairs, arts and letters that homemakers are out to gather up information and to disseminate it through the means of their membership and local clubs. They are alert to the trend of the times and properly inquisitive about the direction their world is taking as judged by circumstances and events.

There was for example the unusual experience to hear the announcement of Mrs. C. Allen, convener of home economics, that she had had 100 per cent success in hearing from 300 locals in her area and that her report was "a report on reports" and then proceed to give stories of actual work done by clubs. That looks like a star report for some time to come.

OVER a period of the past ten years, committee reports have been the subject of discussion in the councils of Women's Institutes. One line of thought is that they tend to become routine and take too much time of the general discussion and that there is frequently difficulty in finding the right woman who has the time for the work. The other point of view is that they mark out definite fields of interest and activity for the membership, that the written report of this year's work becomes a paper for study by local clubs during the next year. Some of the other provinces have cut sharply on the number of committee reports

and concentrated chiefly on two: citizenship and home economics. Perhaps more might be done to alter committees as circumstances alter and to put strong emphasis on given fields for certain years. Saskatchewan stays sturdily with the wide range and it should have a good supply of material for study.

Their officers have been given responsibility on boards and committees rising out of the public business of the province; on education, the film board, on the Saskatchewan Penal Commission, on rehabilitation and various relief organizations. But the base of membership is not broad enough to satisfy those who have the responsibilities of leadership. There are 360 clubs with a total membership of 6,200 but just under 5,000 have actually reported and paid dues to the Central Fund. This represents the smallest membership reported since 1923. There was some earnest discussion on that point and delegates were urged to impress rural women with the need of supporting their own organization, to channel their contributions through its funds and not scatter them widely and leave them unreported as efforts of their club. A resolution passed recommended that Homemaker Clubs do not solicit for or contribute funds to fraternal societies but leaves the individual member free to support any cause she wishes.

Mrs. Stewart Hill, of Bladworth, was elected president, when Mrs. Eric Given, of Prince Albert, retired after two years in office and who was presented with a life membership. Mrs. Hill's family pioneered in Davidson, when there was only one house and a box car. She has been a member of the Homemakers since 1928 and served on the Board and Advisory Council for four years.

Miss Bertha Oxner in the Director's Report advised clubs to study community needs carefully before committing themselves to projects of building halls, etc. The provincial government now has a committee on community building. Reports show that clubs have carried on many projects: assistance to school improvement and to young people's work, oratorical contests, school field days and fairs, garden competitions, drama festivals and essay contests sponsored. They have continued to support public health nurses in arranging child health clinics, and carried on special funds to assist the Navy League to relieve distress in countries devastated by war.

Living In the Postwar was the topic of an address by a guest speaker from Manitoba, Mrs. R. F. Mc-

Williams, who made a plea for understanding of how our world of today differs from that of yesterday. We have, she pointed out, just finished the greatest conflict that the world has seen since civilization began; Canada has grown tremendously in stature and developed a sense of responsibility among the nations; we live in a time when space has been annihilated by means of radio, airplanes and rockets. There is a new inter-dependence among nations; a conflict of ideas about democracy, ours and the Russian; there are great shortages of materials and wealth is being re-distributed while we live in a world rich in materials. The world of today demands expert work, either you must do work well or the world will get along without you.

IN answer to the question: what do women bring to the world of today? Mrs. McWilliams pointed out that they bring: a new knowledge of their own powers. They have learned much of organization; a great deal about nutrition; they have a new prestige. They realize that words alone are no longer of use, that it is action that counts. We have to learn to make Christianity a fighting force. The speaker closed by quoting Lady Reading who recently visited Canada: "Each one of us must take the share of responsibility that democracy puts upon us" and that "It is not the genius of one but the faithfulness of the many that counts. It is the job that matters not the person."

Mrs. W. Thomson, of Pense, gave a most enlightening talk and demonstration on Labels and Grading of Foods and Textiles. The convention in a resolution asked for a Dominion Bureau of Standards to be set up in the Department of Trade and Commerce with particular reference to: 1. Glass containers of food as to size and quality; 2. sizes of clothing; 3. marking of children's garments according to size, not to age; 4. increased labelling of goods as to fibre, methods of cleaning, shrinkage, etc.; 5. labelling of yard goods to show strength, thread count, color fastness, laundering qualities and dressing. The speaker pointed out that women should ask for the establishment of a Standards Bureau now, as what protection we have had in these matters is largely wartime regulations which may go by the board with repeal of rulings as we go back to prewar regulations.

Elizabeth Long, of Program Division of C.B.C., outlined what women should do about radio: 1, listen; 2, inform themselves about the services offered; 3, have opinion about radio; 4, protect radio for public use. She explained how women's programs on radio have become a great and growing service and indicated how great an influence they can be on world affairs. Dean Kirk spoke at an evening session on Food and Agriculture Organizations, showing how nations who find it difficult to agree on ideas can work together on basic things, such as food and proper human nutrition.

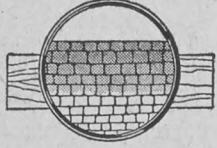


Group photo of delegates attending Homemakers' Convention at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, June 11 to 14. Officers standing in back row.

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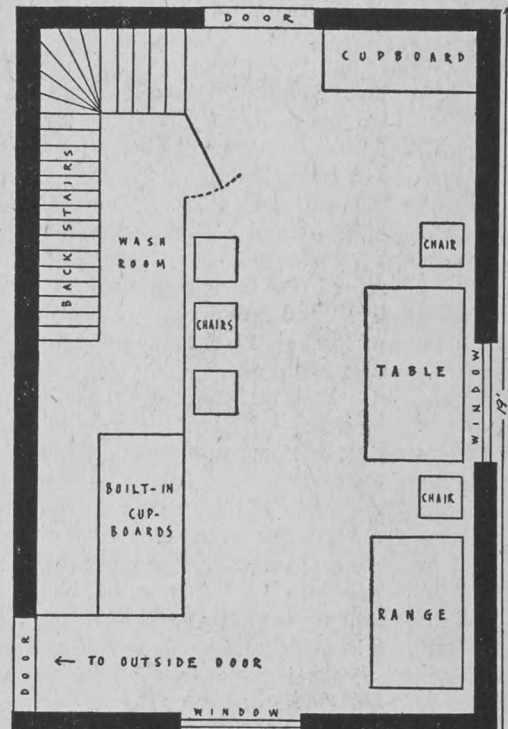
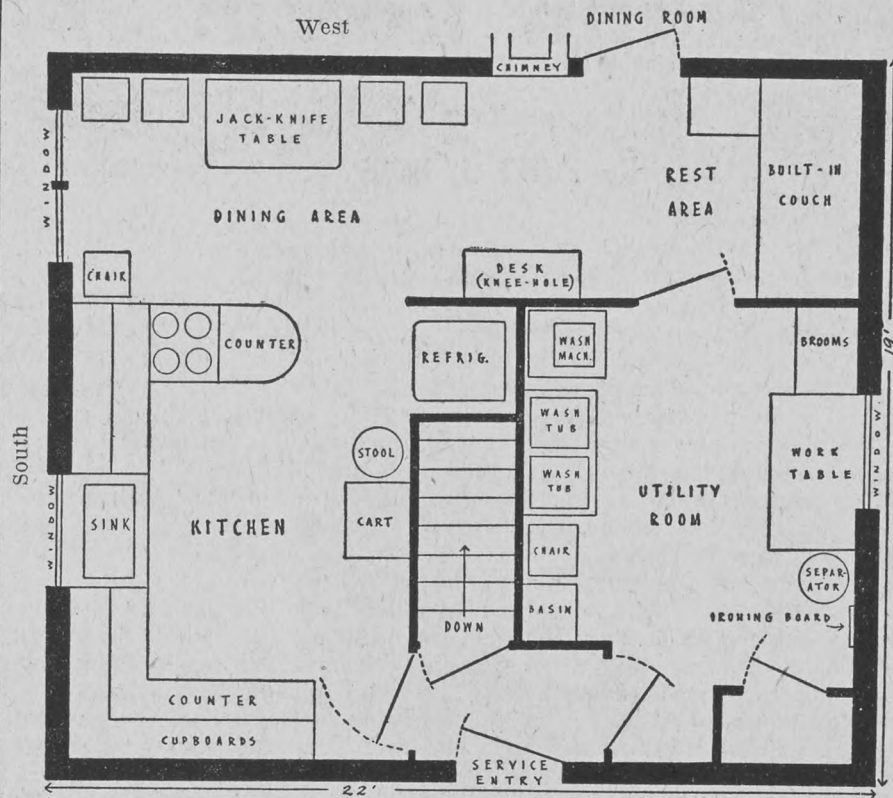
Jars
10c, 15c, 25c
Tubes
15c, 20c, 25c

INSIST
ON THE
GENUINE



Improved Kitchens

Results of contest study by groups of Manitoba rural women



Rugby plans: Left "after," right "before".

KITCHEN improvement was the subject of a study of many groups of rural women throughout Manitoba during the past year. Interest was stimulated by a contest in five areas, for the degree of improvement planned as shown in "before" and "after" plans. The contest was held under the auspices of the T. Eaton Co. Ltd. while the registration of entries, provision of outlines for study and suggestion of programs and the actual supervision of work was the responsibility of the Extension Service of Manitoba Department of Agriculture. Entries had to be in by October 31, 1945, and the contest closed April 15, 1946. Over 300 women enrolled and approximately 200 carried on the study though about half that number carried through to completion by submitting actual plans. Bad weather, making travel difficult and shortage of help in the home played an

important part in limiting the contest to three instead of five district areas.

A group of women selected one kitchen in their community and entered it in the contest in the name of their secretary. The district cash prizes offered made the effort worth while; with first at \$75, second at \$45 and third at \$30. In addition there was a provincial grand prize of \$50. For Districts 3 and 4 combined the first prize went to Mrs. L. Latcham, R.R.2, Brandon, secretary of Rugby Group, who also was awarded the provincial grand prize. For District 5 the first prize went to Mrs. J. M. Butterfield, McCreary, for the McCreary Group. No first was awarded in Districts 1 and 2 combined, where a second and two third prizes were awarded. The prize-winning "before" and "after" plans chosen as winners by the five judges, appear on this page. Space does not permit the detailed account given with each plan. The main points are set forth for the information of The Country Guide readers.

The Rugby Kitchen Plan

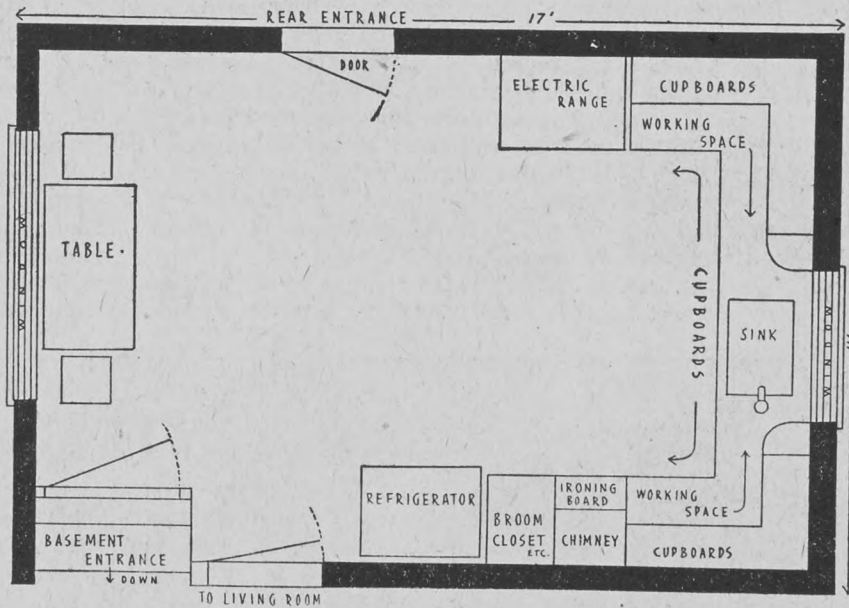
This kitchen serves the needs of a family of four. The washroom and back stairs occupy all the south wall, excepting space for doorway. There is a verandah on the south, which keeps out the sunlight. The owner intends to remove the verandah on the south, which would give the kitchen the benefit of south light. Washroom would be on north side and used as a utility room. Six feet will be taken off the west end for rest centre, where there will be a built-in couch, with drawers underneath. Provision is made for a basement, not existing now and the stairs will come up between kitchen and utility room, using original wall for utility room. A chimney will be built from the basement, eliminating fire hazard.

Provision is made for installing hydro electrical conveniences. Note the placing of equipment for labor-saving. An east door, with porch, will provide back entrance. The dining area has table which can be extended for extra help. Windows are placed for good lighting of work centres. Light fixtures come in preparation and dining areas. There are power outlets in utility room, for the refrigerator and for the mixmaster. Walls are ivory, ceiling, woodwork and equipment white, red trim inside cupboards. Linoleum will be blue, curtains white with blue and red figures. Estimated cost \$600.

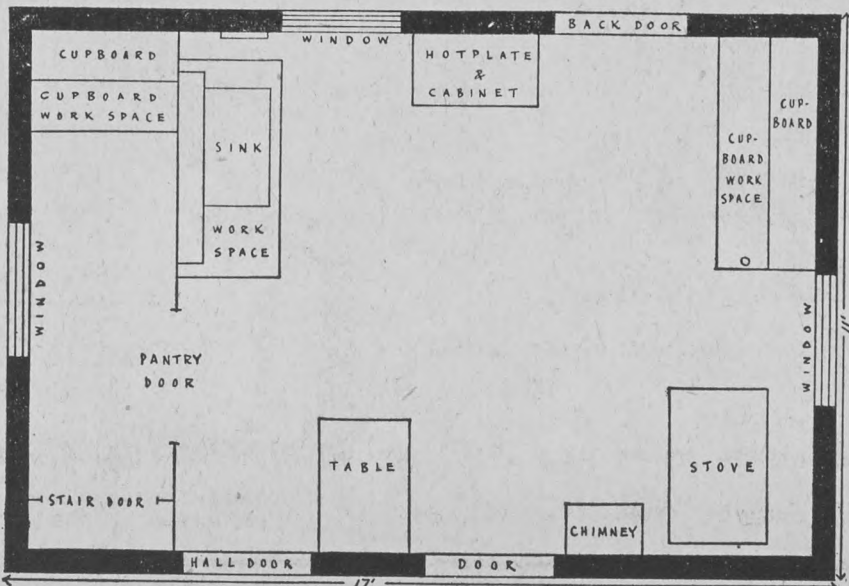
McCreary Alters a Kitchen

This is a kitchen of a village house, occupied by two adults and one child. The group estimates cost of \$254.07. An electric refrigerator has been purchased since plans were sent in. No utility room has been provided as there is a full-size basement, where the laundry is done. The wall between the original pantry and kitchen is being removed so one door was dispensed with and closed with Gyproc.

Turn to page 62



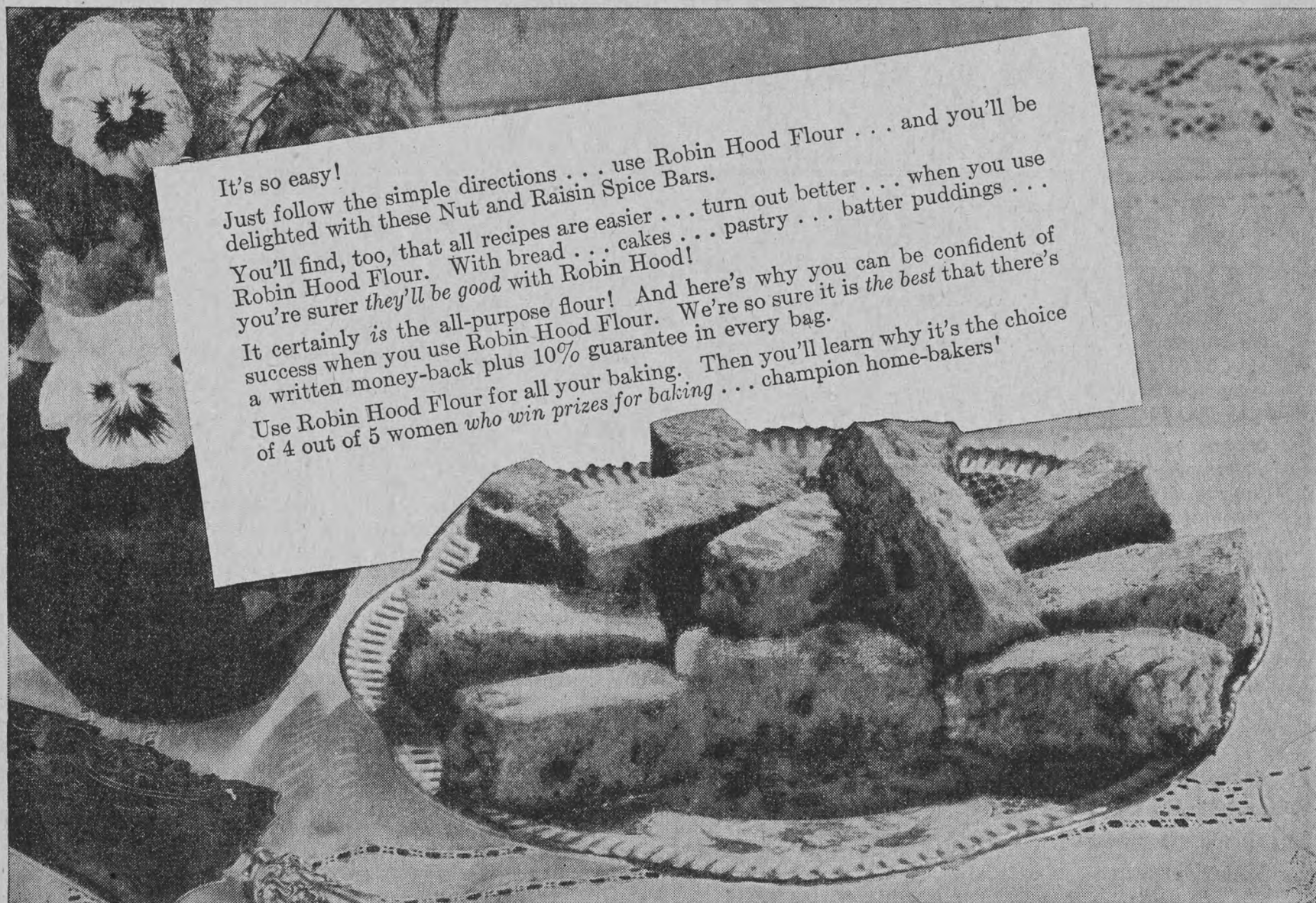
McCreary group kitchen: Top: "after," lower: "before."



Here's a Grand Robin Hood Recipe

that will make the family's mouth water!

Delicious Nut and Raisin Spice Bars



Mother, 2 Daughters, All Win Prizes Using Robin Hood Flour

Mrs. A. C. Gusdal, Erickson, Manitoba, is another prize winner in home-baking contests who has used no flour but Robin Hood for many years. After winning First Prize for her buns at the Women's Institute County Fair at Erickson, she said:

"I have used Robin Hood Flour for at least 12 years and in all that time have yet to experience a baking failure. And I bake a lot for my family of eight children — four boys and four girls — using a 98 pound bag of flour approximately every three weeks.

"I think Robin Hood is the best flour on the market and I know that its quality and dependability helped me win First Prize.

"You'll also be interested to know that my daughters Fay and Jean, aged 14 and 12, won First and Second Prizes for baking powder biscuits at the same fair — using Robin Hood Flour, of course!"



Robin Hood Nut and Raisin Spice Bars

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup shortening (part butter)
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted Robin Hood Flour
 2 tsp. baking powder
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt
 1 tsp. cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. nutmeg
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. allspice

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar
 2 eggs — well beaten
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup light molasses
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts
 1 cup seedless raisins
 6 tbsp. milk

1. Measure shortening and butter into mixing bowl and allow to stand at room temperature to become soft.
 2. Preheat oven to 350 degrees F. Grease and lightly flour a 9 x 12 inch cake tin.
 3. Measure sifted flour into sifter, add baking powder, salt and spices. Sift together onto piece of waxed paper.
 4. Cream shortening and butter until fluffy, gradually add sugar, mixing until creamy.
 5. Add beaten eggs and beat well.
 6. Add molasses, nuts and raisins, and blend.
 7. Add dry ingredients and milk, combining thoroughly.
 8. Spread in prepared cake tin.
 9. Bake at 350 degrees F. for 20 to 25 minutes.
 10. Let cool thoroughly. Dust with icing sugar and cut in squares or bars.
- Yield: 32 bars. Note: These bars may be frosted with a thin lemon or orange butter frosting, if desired.

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FROZEN FOOD LOCKER PLANTS

- Regulations under the **FROZEN FOOD LOCKER ACT**, passed at the 1946 session of the Provincial Legislature, went into effect on May 15.
- Operators of such plants are required to be licensed. Inquiries for license application forms should be addressed to the Dairy Commissioner, Legislative Building, Regina.

Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture

HON. I. C. NOLLET, Minister

Be sure to sign your name and address to all correspondence. Frequently letters are received with either name or address missing and it is necessary to hold up the correspondence until the subscriber writes us again. Give special attention to these details before sealing your letters.



Assemble canning equipment before starting and carefully test rings and jars.

Cues For Cannery

Make sure your canning methods are sound and so avoid waste of food

By MARION R. McKEE

THIS year no one can afford to let one single jar of home preserved food go to waste. Now, more than ever before, every speck of food should be saved and used. Canning will take on a new importance this year.

All foods may be successfully canned, with or without sugar. Correct canning methods must be followed with great care to meet with success. Since spoilage in canned foods is the result of the action of bacteria, moulds and other minute organisms in the food, every precaution must be taken to completely kill these and to seal the food perfectly to prevent organisms from entering, once the process is done.

Here are some of the causes of spoilage in home canned foods.

Using poor quality vegetables and fruits. Stale, unsound and over-mature foods will not can properly, and so should never be used. If a tomato has a bad spot discard the whole tomato. Even if the bad spot is cut out, the rest of the tomato may be filled with the harmful bacteria, and the whole amount of the food canned will be infected.

Letting the fruits or vegetables stand. Starchy vegetables such as corn, peas, and lima beans will begin to develop a kind of spoilage called flat sour, if they are left standing overnight. The longer vegetables stand the more sweetness they lose because the sugar changes to starch. "Two hours from the garden to the can" is a safe slogan to follow in canning.

Failure to wash food thoroughly. As the most dangerous bacteria, and those hardest to kill, are in the soil, every care must be taken to remove all the dirt from the vegetable and fruit. It is wisest and easiest to wash small batches at a time, lifting the fruits and vegetables out of the water so the dirt will not drain back on them. Handle all foods carefully so as not to bruise them, and take special care with soft fruits.

Failure to improve methods. A record should be kept of each batch taking note of how it was processed, the length of time involved, the date canned, and all the necessary and important information. Then, if something goes wrong, this record may be checked for the reason and the same mistake avoided the following year.

Failure to sterilize jars. Ordinary washing in hot soapy water often fails to destroy the spoilage organisms and the fresh food canned will spoil again. If these jars are washed in the same water as other jars, the bacteria may spread from one jar to the others. Any

jars which have contained spoiled food should be washed with strong soap and soda solution ($\frac{1}{2}$ cup soda to 4 quarts of water) and boiled in an agate pan (never aluminum as it is affected by an alkali). All jars that have contained spoiled food should be set aside in a separate place, and treated with this solution before using again.

Crowding too much into the jar. If this is done the liquid cannot circulate inside the container during the processing and so help the heat penetrate quickly to the centre. Corn tightly packed is especially hard to keep from spoiling because the dense mass is difficult to heat through.

Canning too large batches. If this is done there are more jars than the canner is able to hold, leaving some jars to stand before processing. Warm moist surroundings speed up the growth of bacteria. Carry all canning through in small batches, and the results will be safer.

Packing the jars too close in processor. In order to get even and adequate heating of the jars, there must be room between each jar in the processor to allow for the water or steam to circulate around each and heat them all adequately.

Too short a processing period. Be sure to count the time from the moment the water is actively boiling, and keep the water boiling throughout the entire period of processing. Don't make the mistake of counting the time from the moment the jars are placed in the water.

Imperfect seal leads to spoilage. Be sure to test for leaking jars, poor or damaged rubber rings, and other irregularities on the jar that may lead to leakage. Before placing the rubber ring and the lid in place, wipe the rim of the sealer with a fresh clean cloth so there will be no grease or food left on the rim to prevent a perfect seal. A soiled dish cloth should not be used for this purpose as it will leave spoilage bacteria on the edge of the jar.

Improper treatment after processing. Leaving the jars too close together during the cooling period will slow down the cooling and the food will be more likely to spoil. If the jars are left farther apart they will cool quickly and thoroughly. Be careful they are not in a draft because uneven cooling may crack a jar. Sealers should not be inverted while they are cooling as this may break the seal and allow air to enter. Jar rings should not be turned once they are sealed and cooled as this may break the seal.



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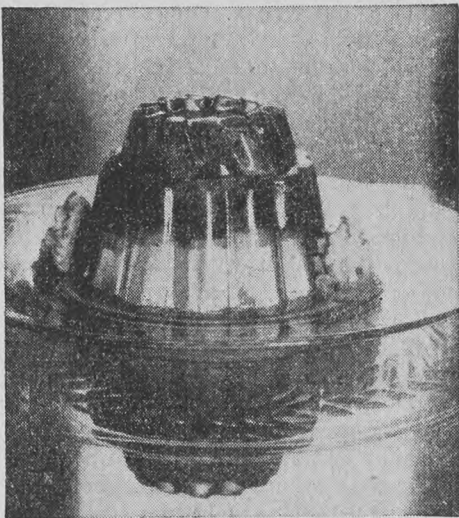


Heinz *condensed* Cream of Green Pea and Cream of Green Vegetable Soup

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Gelatin Dishes

Ideas for cool and tempting
summer foods



In molded form makes attractive dessert.

As a summer food, gelatin has few equals. Cool, refreshing and tempting jellied foods are one of the best solutions to easier summer meal preparation. Hot weather luncheons or suppers of jellied fruits, vegetables or meat salads, served with bread and butter and a simple dessert, are sure to be as popular as they are appetizing. Jellied soups make an excellent beginning for a meal when the thermometer is rising.

The fact that gelatin foods may be prepared hours before they are served adds considerably to their value as a time saver in the kitchen during the hot summer days. The dishes used in the preparation may be washed and put away long before the finished chilled product is served. Jellies should always be kept cold, and are better if eaten the same day they are prepared.

Gelatin is not only an attractive and inexpensive way to use up small portions of leftover foods, but it is nutritious. Consisting entirely of protein, it is a valuable addition to the body building foods eaten, and is excellent in promoting growth in children and aiding digestion.

Because of its ability to change liquids and soft foods into a solid form, gelatin is used in a great many places. Leftover canned fruit juices, meat stock, tomato juice and other valuable liquids may be turned into cool, crystal molds of jelly, either plain or with solid foods added. Whips may be made by beating the jelly to a froth as it stiffens. Sponges are made by the addition of stiffly beaten egg whites, and bavarian creams by folding in stiffly whipped cream. Nothing is more welcome on a hot summer day than frozen desserts such as creams, sherbets, and mousses made with gelatin.

Aspic is the name given to a perfectly clear jelly made of meat or chicken stock, so transparent that it shows the materials enclosed in it. A simple and easy way to make an aspic jelly is to dissolve a bouillon cube or meat extract in highly seasoned water. Another simple method is to add gelatin to a can of consomme or bouillon. Alternate layers of meat, fish or chicken with the clear aspic, turned out on a lettuce leaf and served with a suitable salad dressing, makes an appetizing main dish for a summer meal. If a jellied soup is desired, make a thinner mixture of gelatin and as soon as the soup has thickened cut it in cubes and serve in a cold dish.

Fresh vegetables that are so abundant in the summer time are ideal for a vegetable aspic, and a welcome change from the usual way of serving. Seasoned strained tomato juice is an excellent base, or else clear jelly with the bright colors of the vegetables showing through. For the clear jelly, adding lemon juice or vinegar will give a desired tartness. For an attractive appear-

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ance, set vegetable aspics in a ring mold and fill the centre with mayonnaise or a salad mixture. Combinations of vegetables that make attractive jellies are: Chopped shredded green peppers with cooked beets; a mixture of peas, carrots and cucumbers; celery and olives set in a tomato aspic. There are endless other combinations that can be made, and use could be made of the vegetables in the garden that are at their best.

Fruits molded in gelatin may be varied and are always welcome. The juice of the fruit, whether canned or fresh, may be substituted for part of the liquid, and other fruits added to give color and variety in flavors. Save some of the liquid of every jar of fruit you use, and put this in a clear jar in a cool place till enough is saved to use as a jelly. Different fruit juices may be mixed with success, and the flavors all blend together to make a delicious jelly. Fruit may be added to this, and because of the sweet syrup, there is no need for extra sugar. When making a fruit jelly, remember that the mixture when hot should taste quite sweet, since it will taste less so when cooled.

All different fruits, both wild and domestic, may be added to the jelly, and with the exception of raw pineapple, the jelly sets with no trouble. Raw pineapple contains an enzyme which prevents jelly from setting, so pineapple should be cooked before use in this type of dessert, to safeguard against this difficulty. Whipped cream, custard sauce, or salad dressing may be used on a fruit jelly, and the choice is up to the individual.

Let gelatin and the freezer come to your aid in the preparation of tempting cold desserts. The soaked gelatin should be added to the hot syrup or liquid, cooled, combined with the other ingredients and then frozen. Fruit pulp is especially good when made in frozen form, as ice cream or sherbet.

There is a simple standard recipe for making gelatin, and with this the housewife has limitless variations depending on how she combines the pure jelly with different foods. With such a base, the use of natural flavors and colors in summer vegetables and fruits may be used to their best advantage, and meats and fish may be seasoned in any desired way.

Standard Recipe for Gelatin (Makes One Pint Jelly)

- 1 T. or 1 ounce granulated gelatin.
- ¼ c. cold water or liquid.
- 1¼ to 2 c. liquid or pulp.
- ¼ to ½ c. sugar (omit with meats and vegetables).
- ½ tsp. salt.

The amount of liquid used in this recipe will vary slightly under certain conditions. On a hot summer day more gelatin will be necessary and the amount increased by one-half a teaspoon, or else the liquid should be decreased slightly. If the mixture is on the acid side more gelatin will be needed than if the mixture is sweet. A stiffer jelly will be needed if the mixture is to hold considerable solid food such as large amounts of vegetables or meat. If the molds used are small, less gelatin is needed than if the molds are large.

There is also a standard method for making all jellies and the steps are as follows:

Soak the gelatin in cold water or liquid for ten minutes until it is absorbed. The longer it is soaked the more delicate the jelly will be.

Dissolve the gelatin by adding a hot liquid or by softening it over hot water.

Combine with sugar, juices, flavors or other ingredients. Pour into a mold which has been wet with cold water and chill rapidly.

Unmold it by immersing the mold an instant in warm water.

Cut or sliced fruits should not be stirred in until the gelatin has become the consistency of egg-white—that is, has begun to "set." Fruit juices should never be added to hot jelly as they lose their color and flavor.

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Summer Beauty Schedule

A quick routine to refresh the body and relax tense nerves—a facial for freshness

By LORETTA MILLER

COOLING baths and refreshing facial masks are summertime favorites! Any beauty routine that acts quickly to remove traces of weariness, from the body as well as the face, and treatments designed for cooling comfort, are beauty "musts" on every girl's list.

At the end of a busy day, when there isn't time for a long rest and lengthy beautifying routine before the evening fun begins, a half-hour schedule, well planned, will do wonders toward removing little fret lines from around the eyes and refreshing the body. First, use soap and water, either with a complexion brush or washcloth, and scrub the face and throat. Rinse off all soap and dry the skin. Then smooth just a little cream or facial oil over the newly cleaned region. Let the lubricant remain on the skin while you go through a freshening up and cooling off treatment.

Salt for Beauty and Comfort

Salt is one of the oldest aids and its uses are endless. As a cooling bath on a hot day, try either a wet or dry salt bath. If you do not care to take a tub bath, do this: Pour a regular washbasin full of lukewarm water and into it add a handful of regular cooking or table salt. Let the salt dissolve. Then wring out a coarse textured washcloth in the briny solution and rub it briskly over your entire body. Dip the cloth into the salty mixture, press out some of the water (not all of it) and rub it lightly over the body. The purpose of the light rubbing is to transfer as much of the salt water as possible to the skin. The salty solution is most refreshing. If you are still uncomfortably hot, repeat this salt bath.

If you are more interested in a tub bath, you'll need at least one pound of salt to a bathtub one-quarter filled with water. Let the salt dissolve, then sit relaxed in the briny solution for half an hour or so, dashing the water over your shoulders, arms, chest and back. But whether you have a bowl or tub bath, do not dry your skin, but let the water evaporate naturally. This will leave a very small deposit of salt on the skin and it will prove very refreshing.

A Salty Facial

The cream or oil, of course, has remained on your face during the salt bath and now a similar salt facial is applied. Into a cup of warm water add a tablespoonful of salt and let it dissolve. Then dip a piece of cotton into the salt water and pat it briskly over your entire face and throat. Close your eyes and pat the salt water over closed eyelids, too. If you have a piece of ice handy, you might try giving yourself a chilly salt facial. The brisk patting of the chilled liquid over the underchin, especially, will do a fine muscle-toning job. When skin tingles and feels stimulated, simply use a tissue and remove all lubricant and salt. This completes the facial.

A Dry Salt Bath

If you believe, with me, that it's wise to be prepared for a refreshing bath without the aid of water, here's a trick practised by many busy girls. Into a large basin pour two quarts of water and two cups of salt. (It can be the least expensive you can obtain.) Then dip a large bath towel into the salt water, wring it out, and hang it up to dry. For a cooling, refreshing bath, simply rub the salt-impregnated towel over your body and face. You'll notice little particles of salt on your skin and these may be dusted off or left on . . . and you'll also notice a new smoothness to the skin.

Salt for Weary Eyes

Salt and water, in correct proportions, have long been recognized as a splendid eyebath. It quickly does away with strain caused by over-exposure to the sun, by fatigue brought about by reading, sewing or straining the eyes for a long period, or even a slight irritation caused by strong winds. Measure accurately one cup of water, and pour it into a pan. Bring this to a boil then remove from the fire and at once add to it one level teaspoonful of good table salt. Let this cool then pour it into a bottle and keep tightly corked when not in use. Use this in an eyecup for bathing the eyes, or in a dropper, dropping a little into the corner of each eye. It will cause a slight smarting, but this will pass away in less time than it takes to read this, and your eyes will feel wonderfully refreshed. Use the eyebath every day, if you wish.

Facial Mask for Oily Skin

An egg mask, of all things! Only the white of the egg is used in this splendid mask for oily or normal skin. Place the white of one egg in a small jar and to it add two teaspoonfuls of rose water, witch hazel, plain drinking water or your favorite skin lotion. Stir together but do not beat. Then after cleansing or washing your face and throat, pat with a dry towel, and smooth on the mask. Let the application dry, then make a second application. Let this dry and make a third. Do not talk or move your facial muscles, but let the two or three coatings of egg white dry and form a firm mask. This should remain on for half an hour. During this time you may bathe, do your nails or anything you wish, just as long as you keep your face immobile. When you are ready to remove the mask, just dash cold water over it and rub lightly with a washcloth. A final rinsing with very cold water will prove refreshing. Or, if you wish, saturate a pad of cotton with the salt-water solution mentioned above, and pat it briskly over face and throat.

Facial Mask for Dry Skin

Nothing takes the place of oil or cream as a facial mask for dry skin. You may use any beauty oil, baby oil, olive or mineral oil, or any good lubricating beauty cream. After cleansing the skin with whatever cleanser seems best for the temperament of your own skin, smooth a liberal coating of oil or cream over your face and throat. Then dip a rather large pad of cotton, about the size of your three fingers, into rather hot water, press out some of the liquid, and pat it firmly over your face. As soon as it cools, dip it into the hot water again and repeat the firm facial pattings. If the lubricant seems to disappear from the skin as you apply the warm cotton patten, it is advisable to make another application. It's well to keep a rather generous covering of cream or oil on the skin while doing the patting. When your skin tingles and appears pink, remove all cream and gently pat the skin. Makeup goes on smoothly over a dry skin treated with lubricant and warm pattings, or you may go without makeup. The skin will suddenly seem to have grown lovelier than ever.

Correct Relaxing

Lie flat on your back, with at least three pillows placed just below your knees, toward the calves of your legs. Fold your arms over your abdomen, tilt your chin up, and let your feet, toes and ankles relax. Lie this way for half an hour and you'll feel as fresh and cool as the proverbial daisy.

PROVEN BY YEARS OF USE . . .
CANADA'S ORIGINAL
All-fabric DYE

***All-fabric* Tintex**

ONE MAGIC BOX DYES
NYLON, CELANESE,
EVERY MATERIAL

RESULTS GUARANTEED

46-16W




Does **BORDERLINE ANEMIA*** harm a girl's complexion?

YES, it does! Complexion loveliness lies in soft freshness . . . in radiant color. And the flush and glow of health are sadly missing if you have a Borderline Anemia. Borderline Anemia can leave your skin pale and dull and unattractive.

**Weak, faded red blood cells
rob you of energy**

Yes, and many Canadians DO have a Borderline Anemia—a mild anemia due to a nutritional deficiency of iron. The red cells in their blood just aren't big or healthy enough to carry oxygen and release energy to every muscle and fibre. Your blood is your "supply line" of energy for your body. Nothing can take its place!

**Build up blood and energy
with Ironized Yeast**

Continuing tiredness, listlessness and pallor may, of course, be caused by other conditions. Always be sure to consult your physician regularly.

But when you have a Borderline Anemia, when you find yourself envy-

ing others their vitality and glowing good looks, take Ironized Yeast. Just remember this—when all you need is stronger, healthier red blood cells—Ironized Yeast Tablets will help you build up your blood and your energy. Ask your druggist for *genuine* Ironized Yeast Tablets . . . today.

*BORDERLINE ANEMIA

—a mild anemia due to a nutritional
deficiency of iron—can cause
TIREDDNESS • LISTLESSNESS • PALLOR



Energy-Building Blood. This is a microscopic view of blood rich in energy elements. Here are big, plentiful red cells that carry oxygen to release energy to every muscle, limb, tissue.



Borderline Anemia. Many have blood like this; never know it. The cells are puny and irregular. Blood like this can't generate the energy you need to keep feeling and looking your best.



Improved, Concentrated Formula

Ironized Yeast

TABLETS



Refreshed for the day's work

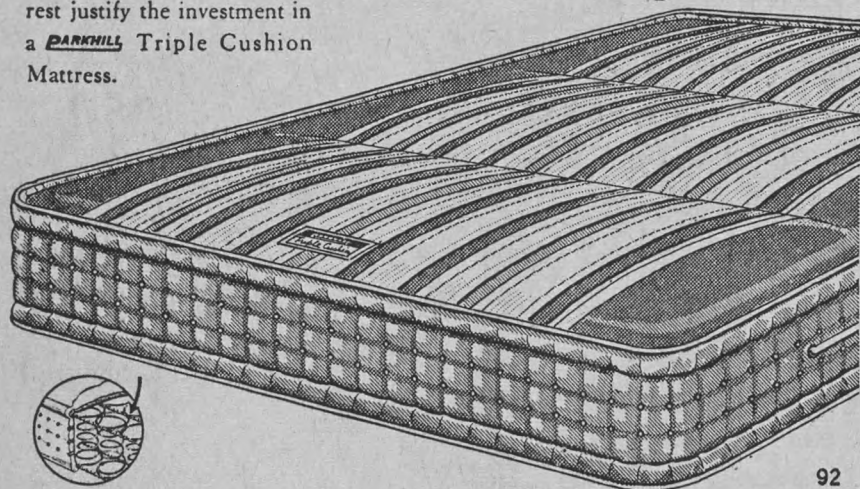
Luxuriously comfortable mattresses are no longer regarded as just another extravagance of the rich. They have increasingly become "a must" in the plans of those who realize that tired limbs and aching bodies must find compensation in periods of complete relaxation for women who have to do their own work.

PARKHILL TRIPLE CUSHION INNER-SPRING MATTRESS

Manufactured in two grades
"2" Star \$37.50 • "4" Star \$49.00

Matching box spring recommended for maximum comfort at slight extra cost

Luxurious, but decidedly NOT a luxury. Simple arithmetic serves as a reminder of the proportion of our lives that is spent in bed... and plain common sense suggests that sound sleep and proper rest justify the investment in a **PARKHILL** Triple Cushion Mattress.



92

Available at Furniture and Department Stores throughout Western Canada

PARKHILL BEDDING LIMITED

3 NEW CARS FREE!



Yes! **THREE**, new cars absolutely free at the Regina Exhibition, July 29 to August 3. YOU may win one of them, at no extra cost to you! On Tuesday and Thursday nights, visitors to the great grandstand show, "Exhibition Revue of 1946", will be eligible to win. Your regular grandstand admission tickets on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, adults rush or reserved, are all you'll need. From them a winner will be selected on Tuesday and Thursday. All during the week, every time you patronize the midway games you will be given a numbered ticket. Deposit part of it, keeping the numbered stub, in the container you'll see displayed. Then on Saturday night, visit the grandstand show. During the Saturday evening performance, the tickets given during the week will be used to select the winner of the third new car.

THREE BICYCLES FREE!

On Monday evening, July 29, Children's Day, three new bicycles will be given, during the evening grandstand performance, to the three boys or girls holding the lucky grandstand admission tickets! So remember the dates, kids: Monday, July 29, Children's Day at the big Regina Exhibition.

REGINA EXHIBITION JULY 29 to AUG. 3

● ROUND TRIPS FOR SINGLE FARE
ON ALL RAILWAYS AND BUS LINES

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION "THE GUIDE"

Stocking Care

Points to keep in mind when buying and wearing hosiery



"I JUST got another run" or "Look at the hole in my heel" are two frequent sayings among the fair sex. As the old proverb says — an ounce of

prevention is worth a pound of cure — and in the case of hosiery this is especially true. Fine fibres that are used in stockings demand special care in order to give satisfaction, and if this is done the life of the stocking is doubled.

Let's go right back to the time when you buy the stockings and trace their life through. When you are buying them remember to buy them for the use that you require. Sheer stockings, while very lovely, are meant for dress and will not stand the hard wear of every day activities. Heavier thread stockings are better for durability, and will last a long time if given the proper care. Sub-standards, providing there is no flaw in them that will spoil their wearing qualities, are a good buy. Examine every substandard to see why it is marked down, and if the reason is a color ring or other such imperfection, then the stocking is good for second best.

The correct foot size is most important, as this either makes or breaks the appearance and length of life of the stocking. Nylons, because they do not stretch so readily, should be bought one-half size longer than rayon stockings. Too short a foot length causes hosiery to wear out in the feet and makes your foot feel cramped and uncomfortable. A safe rule to follow, to make sure of the correct size, is to measure your foot in inches. If your foot is wide a half size larger is advisable, while for a narrow foot a half size shorter will be better. If the hose is too long, it will bunch and wrinkle inside your shoe, causing blisters as well as ruining the smooth effect.

At the time of purchase be sure that the hose is the right leg length. Is there anything more uncomfortable than a too-short stocking? It takes very little time for the clerk to measure out the length on a tape on the counter and in that way you may be assured of satisfaction. If you are not sure of the length of stocking you would like, measure an old one that you know is the correct length and this will be your guide. Because of the crowds and pushing at the stocking counters, and because of the shortage of hosiery, it is often impossible to ask the clerk to take the time to measure out the length of leg. If you should happen to buy a stocking that is too short, the top of an old stocking could be sewn to it, adding that much needed length.

Before wearing the stockings, they should be washed in warm, soapy suds to remove the dressing and allow the stockings to stretch more easily when worn. Even if they are not to be worn for some time, it is a good idea to wash them before putting away in your drawer, and they will be ready at a moment's notice.

When putting on hosiery, be sure your finger nails are free from catches and that you are not wearing rings and jewelry that will catch on the delicate threads. Gather the whole leg of the stocking between the thumb and the first finger of both hands till only the foot is left, then slip your foot into the stocking. Pull the hands up the leg gently letting go of the stocking to fit the leg, at the same time keeping the seams straight. By doing this there is little tension and strain put on the

BLANKETS AND WOOL BATTS

Send us your

SOFT WOOLLEN RAGS OR WOOL

and we will make them into high quality goods. All washing, carding, spinning and weaving is done in our own mill. We specialize in prompt delivery. Prices and other specifications upon request.

GOLDEN FLEECE WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.
MAGRATH, ALBERTA

CUT DOWN ON TAKING LAXATIVES THIS WAY

See How Regular You Can Be
Every Morning

Try taking Carter's Pills this way: Start with 3 and set a definite time every morning. When you get regular every morning cut down to 2. After a few days, try 1.

Then try taking Carter's every other day. You may even find you can keep regular without any laxative.

You see, Carter's are so tiny you can cut down the dose — from 3 to 1 — to fit the needs of your individual system. Without disappointment.

Carter's help clean out your intestinal tract not halfway, but thoroughly. They are doubly effective because made with two vegetable herbs compounded properly for thorough, easy action.

Thousands can cut down on laxative dosing this Carter way. Ask for Carter's Pills by name to get the genuine at any drugstore. Start the Carter graduated dose method tonight, and jump out of bed tomorrow rarin' to go.

LOOKING FOR "LONGER LIFE" IN RADIO BATTERIES?



Then ask for **BURGESS**

BURGESS BATTERY COMPANY

NIAGARA FALLS

CANADA

THE BEST WAY TO KILL FLIES



ECONOMICAL!

SURE!

SAFE!

Effectiveness proven by 66 years public acceptance.

WHY EXPERIMENT—WILSON'S will kill more flies at less cost than any other fly killer. **USE**

WILSON'S FLY PADS

ONLY 10c AT ANY RETAILER!

Skin Sufferers!

Stop Scratching! — Try This

Distress of ugly pimples, rashes, itching, burning skin disorders resulting from external irritations can often be quickly relieved by this simple inexpensive treatment.

Get a small bottle of Moone's Emerald Oil at the nearest drug store. Use as directed for 10 days. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Stainless—greaseless.



Going on Vacation?

VACATION time is here again. Perhaps you are taking a trip. Perhaps you are going camping, or visiting friends in the city. Wherever you are going, outfits for the whole family will be found in **EATON'S** summer catalog to make your vacation a happy one.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



EATON'S

threads and they will have longer life.

Some people wear out the heels faster than any other part of the shoe. In this case, there are a few things that may prevent these annoying holes. Small celluloid discs may be bought at the ten cent store, and these are placed inside the heel of the shoe and prevent a good deal of the rubbing. Felt pads may be placed inside the shoe by any shoemaker, and these grip the heel and cause less rubbing and wearing. One woman I know reinforces stockings with a piece of material inside the heel.

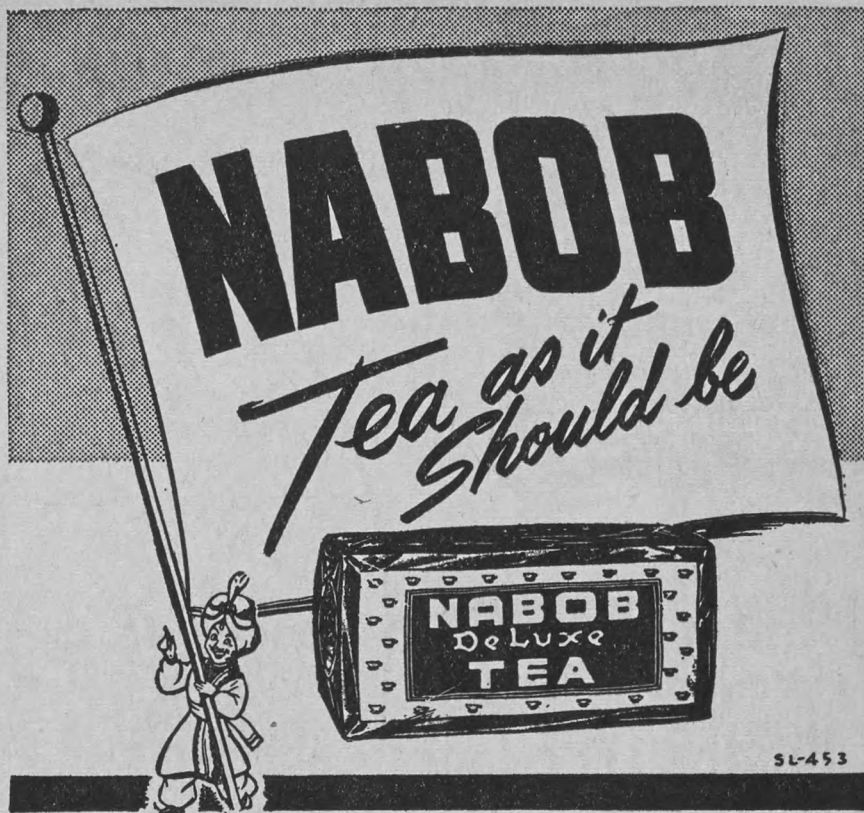
If the toe of the stocking seems to wear out faster than any other part, here are a few suggestions! The toe may be reinforced on the inside. You may also wear a pair of cotton footlets in your shoes and these will save the whole foot of the stocking. Sometimes the fault lies with the shoe and there might be a rough spot inside it that is the cause of all the trouble, so a trip to the shoemaker is a good idea. A stitch in time saves nine, so darn a small hole the first opportunity you have, or it will soon be beyond repair.

Runs are the worst enemy of lovely hosiery. Rough edges on chairs and tables are trouble makers, and these should be smoothed off with an emery board or sandpaper. Rough metal garters should be replaced by better quality ones from prewar girdles, and elastic tape should be substituted for non-stretching tape on the garters. The neighbor's dog or cat may playfully ruin your very best pair. However, these things do happen, so hold your temper. Handy little run-stoppers that are done up in packages like matches, are available. The end of the "match" is moistened with the tongue and rubbed on each end of the run, and presto—the run will hold until it is washed. This method is far neater than the old nail polish way, and will wash out without leaving an ugly mark. Buy a metal run mender that zips up runs like a miniature crochet hook, and have a clerk or knowing friend show you how to work it. It takes time, but is worth the effort. Runs may be neatly darned and the stocking used for wear around the house.

Stockings should be washed, after every wearing, as perspiration weakens the threads so they will not give the best wear. The fit of the hose is also improved if they are put on clean, and the tendency to bag is lessened. Rayon is the worst offender in this respect, and if worn for any length of time will wrinkle and stretch out of shape. A washing will restore its fit. Mild lukewarm suds squeezed, not rubbed, through the fibres until they are clean is all that is needed. Take great care with rayon hose as the fibre is weaker when wet and is likely to tear under any strain. Nylons are not weakened by water, but being a delicate and fine fabric, deserve careful treatment. Wool and cotton hose should also be washed with care in lukewarm suds.

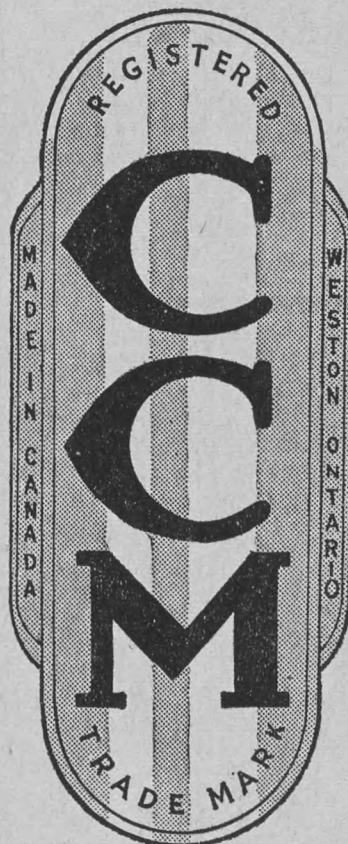
Be sure to rinse thoroughly and take out all the soap. Squeeze and do not wring the rinse water out of the fabric, and roll in a towel for a few seconds, shake out and hang on a smooth rail away from direct heat. There is nothing so destructive to the long life of hosiery as hanging stockings on a hot radiator or near a stove. Any rayon or rayon containing stockings should be dried for 24 to 48 hours in order to insure them against the least moisture. Nylon dries in a matter of an hour or so, and may be washed and worn again on the same night because the fibres absorb so little moisture.

Nylon stockings sometimes fade in color after many washings, and these stockings may be dyed with a dye made especially for that purpose. Because of their long-wearing quality, this is a good thing to remember. Do not throw away old stockings—keep them for a rug, as they may be dyed many different colors for this purpose.—M. R. Mc.



AGAIN A C.C.M. BICYCLE SAVES TIME

A BELT on the thresher breaks, a part is needed for the binder, or a tool is needed from the barn—any one of these could be easily and swiftly obtained with the aid of a C.C.M. bicycle. A C.C.M. will help fetch the groceries from town, take your boy to school or down to the post office in no time at all.



A C.C.M. will give you trouble-free service year after year with very little attention. A drop of oil periodically to lubricate the moving parts is about all the care that is needed for your bicycle. C.C.M. bicycles are strongly built and all moving parts are accurately finished to give years of hard wear. Truly they are precision-built for easy running and you cannot beat a C.C.M. for trustworthy transportation at low cost.

When you buy your new bicycle be sure to see the three famous trade mark letters—C.C.M.—on the front steering post.

PRECISION-BUILT FOR EASY RUNNING

For the Rest
of your Life



BUY



Beds - Springs - Mattresses

See your Dealer

GLOBE BEDDING CO. LTD.
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SO UNHAPPY UNTIL I learned about this HIGHER TYPE

*Intimate Feminine
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Enjoy 'Extra' Advantage Of This Greaseless Suppository—It Gives Hours of Continuous Medication

For years there has been an urgent need among exacting women for an easier, daintier and more convenient method for intimate feminine cleanliness.

Now thanks to Zonitors—they have it! And here's why Zonitors are one of the greatest discoveries ever made for this purpose:

1. Zonitors are snow-white, greaseless, stainless vaginal suppositories—easily inserted and so convenient.
2. Powerfully germicidal yet so safe to delicate tissues. Non-irritating, non-poisonous, non-smarting.
3. When inserted—Zonitors quickly begin to release their powerful germicidal qualities and continue to do so for hours. They're not the type which quickly melt away.
4. Thus Zonitors give you HOURS of CONTINUOUS MEDICATION.
5. Zonitors immediately kill every germ they touch and keep them from multiplying.
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Crisp July Fashions



No. 2628
SIZES
2-8

No. 2647
SIZES
6-14

No. 2628—A complete play outfit for a little girl featuring a sunback frock, bonnet, and panties. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Size 4 requires for all three, 2½ yards 35-inch fabric, ⅝ yard 35-inch contrasting fabric.

No. 2647—A pretty frock for a growing girl. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2811 — An unusually good looking home dress that is easy to make. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards 35-inch fabric, and 4½ yards ric rac.

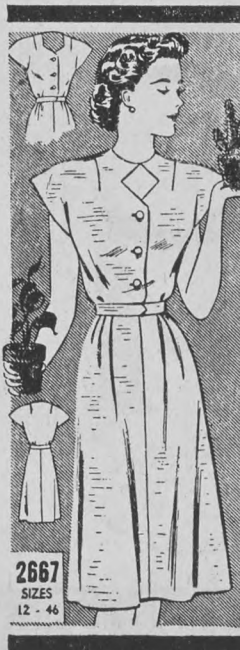
No. 2643—Youthful and becoming dress that achieves hip fullness by the clever use of pocket flaps. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards 35-inch fabric, or 2¾ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2649—Cool, comfortable, easy to launder sun dress. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 35-inch fabric.

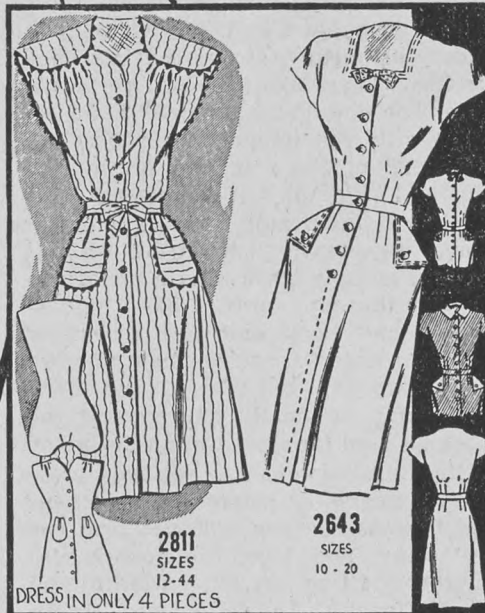
No. 3040 — An ideal summer playsuit. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 2¼ yards 35-inch fabrics for playsuit; 2 yards 35-inch fabric for skirt.

No. 2667—Clean lined summer dress with a smart keyhole neckline. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

Send 15 cents for Spring and Summer magazine which includes a complete sewing guide, illustrated in color, presenting many pages of charming pattern designs for all ages and occasions.



No. 2667
SIZES
12-46



No. 2811
SIZES
12-44

No. 2643
SIZES
10-20

DRESS IN ONLY 4 PIECES



No. 2649
SIZES
12-48

Patterns
15 cents each

Be sure to state correct size and number of pattern wanted.

Write address clearly.

Address orders to The Country Guide Patterns, Winnipeg.

USING YOUR EYES TOO MUCH?



LET MURINE

EASE THEM!

Modern life makes big demands upon the eyes: but two drops of Murine will cleanse, soothe and refresh them when they are tired or irritated. Eyes are rationed—two to a lifetime—so take good care of them. There are seven important ingredients in Murine: let this safe, dependable lotion help your hard-working eyes; use Murine every day.



ITCH CHECKED in a Jiffy -or Money Back

For quick relief from itching caused by eczema, athlete's foot, scabies, pimples and other itching conditions, use pure, cooling, medicated, liquid **D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION**. Greaseless and stainless. Soothes, comforts and quickly calms intense itching. Don't suffer. Ask your druggist today for **D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION**.



SUITS -- WEAR LONGER When SANITONED!

Suits need frequent Sanitone cleaning to ensure fresh, smarter appearance—longer wear. Dresses also look brighter when Sanitoned. Keep your suits and dresses ready for instant wear—send them to "ROSE" regularly.

Ship to Regina or Saskatoon.

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CLEANERS • FURRIERS • LAUNDERERS

YOUR MONEY



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Protect yourself by sending your money this safe, convenient way. Payable at par everywhere. For ready cash while travelling, play safe with travellers' cheques. Obtainable at any Canadian National Railways station, express office or write

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The Country Boy and Girl



The Book Worm

By AUDREY MCKIM

I like to look for spruce gum
On the trunk of an evergreen tree,
Or take my lunch and go riding
With my collie following me,—

I like to play in a hayloft
On a rainy summer day,
Then take my rod and go fishing
When the clouds have blown away,—

But though these things are so pleasant,
I think that none of them match
The fun of reading a story book
In a wild ripe strawberry patch!

The Runaway

By MARY E. GRANNAN

HAVE you ever heard tell of a real pony who wanted to be a horse on the merry-go-round? I hadn't either until someone told me of the good Brown Pony. He was fine and fat. His mane was thick, his tail was long and his gallop was strong and steady. He belonged to Danny Dalton, who lived at Dalton Farm. Next farm over, with only a rail fence between, lived Mary Jane Jolly. Mary was feeling like her name today—jolly. Mary Jane was going to the circus and she said so, proudly.

"I'm going to the circus, Danny. Are you?"

"No," said Danny. "I guess I'm not going. Are you going to the big show Mary Jane, with the elephants and camels and the giraffes and things?"

"No," said Mary Jane. "I haven't got that much money, but guess what I'm going to do? I'm going to ride on the merry-go-round. Don't you wish you could ride on it?"

Danny shook his head. "No," he said. "Why should I pay ten cents to ride on a wooden horse when I have a real pony of my own. I'd much sooner ride Brown Pony than any old merry-go-round horse."

Mary Jane laughed. "Ah, Danny! You can't fool me. You'd love to ride the merry-go-round and you know it. There's not so much fun in the world as riding the merry-go-round. And besides, I might see the elephants and the camels. They have to water them. Maybe when I'm riding on the little wooden horse they'll bring the circus animals all out to see them. If they do, I'll tell you what they're like. They have spotted ponies in the circus too . . . ponies who do tricks."

Now Brown Pony had been listening to all that was said, and Brown Pony saw that his little master, Danny, was really disappointed about the merry-go-round and all, so Brown Pony made up his mind. He was going to take Danny to the circus, but Danny didn't know it yet.

That afternoon Brown Pony watched Mary Jane leaving the farm next door. He watched Danny waving goodbye to her from his place on the second bar of the line fence. He watched Danny carefully as Danny came over to him. He stroked his forehead and said, "Well, Brown Pony, you and I might as well go for a ride. We haven't ten cents to ride the merry-go-round today, on ac-

CAMPING in the woods is one of the best holidays. And now that you have some time for your very own plans, what could be more fun than arranging a camping trip? To fully enjoy camp life it is important that each person have a share of the work and of the fun.

When "making camp" experienced woodsmen work in this way: while the cook for the day unpacks the food and utensils, another man brings up the wood for the fire, while still another goes for water. While the cook is preparing the meal, the others set up the tent and shake out the bedding. The most dangerous enemy in the woods is fire. When you build a fire, first clear away a spot to the bare earth large enough so the fire cannot spread. When you sleep or leave camp be sure to douse your fire thoroughly with water. The sketches elsewhere on this page will suggest several articles which are fun to make and will be handy to have around camp. Making them would provide interesting occupation for rainy days.

Ann Sankey

count of how we spent all our money at the first of the week, but we can ride just the same." So Danny mounted Brown Pony. No sooner than Danny was comfortable in the saddle, than Brown Pony turned his nose toward the main highway, and rearing up on his hind legs so as to get a good start, he started toward town and the circus.

"Whoa! Brown Pony. Whoa! Whoa! What's got into you?" cried Danny holding on for all his might. "Whoa! You're running away."

Brown Pony neighed that that was just what he was doing, and no matter how hard Danny tugged at the reins, he could not stop Brown Pony. On and on he went until the circus grounds were in sight. He swerved, turned into the grounds and with one flying leap landed on the merry-go-round among the whirling wooden horses. All the children laughed loudly, but loudest of all was Mary Jane. The man who ran the merry-go-round brought it to a stop as soon as he could. The laughing Mary Jane and the breathless Danny, told the man all that they had said in front of Brown Pony that afternoon.

"But we didn't think, sir, that he was listening," said the embarrassed Danny. And now the circus man was laughing. "He just wasn't going to let Mary Jane get ahead of you, Danny," said the man.

"Maybe, sir," said Danny, "maybe that was it, or maybe he wanted to see the elephants and the giraffes and other things. Mary Jane said she might see them when you brought them out to water them."

"Well," said the circus man, "if that's the case we mustn't disappoint the Brown Pony. If he went to all the trouble of running away—he should be rewarded."

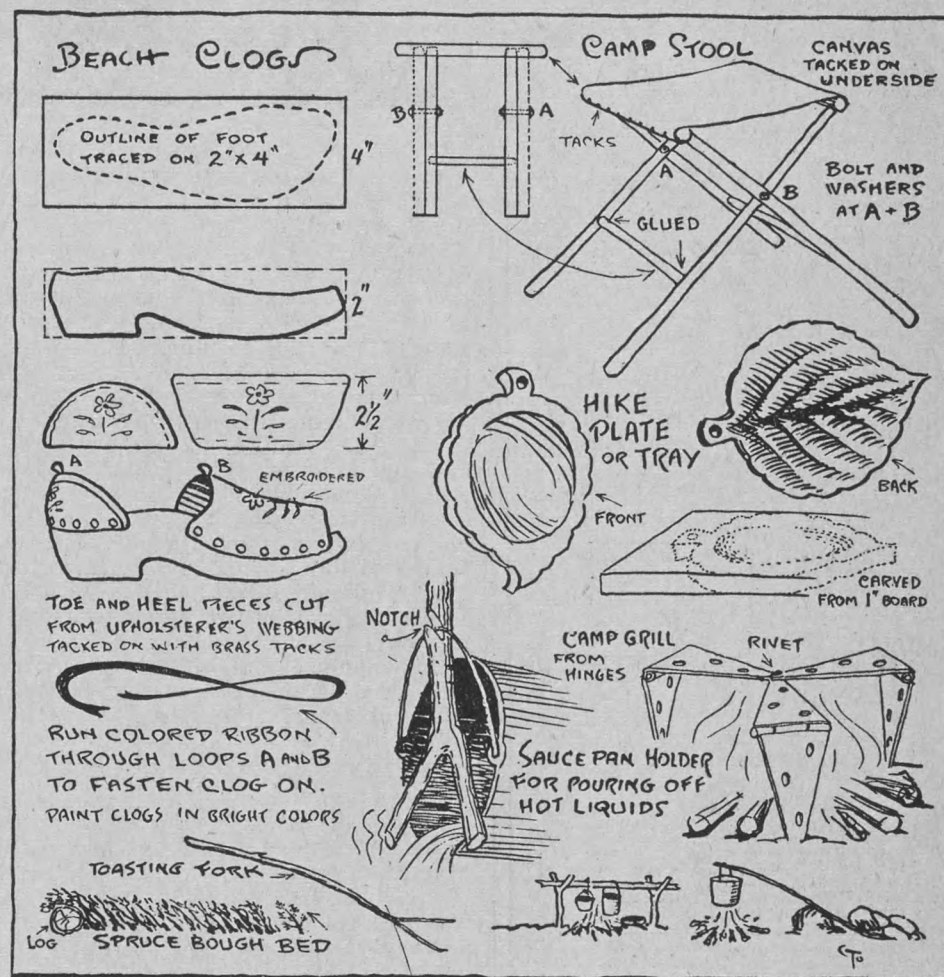
So the elephants and the giraffes, the camels and the zebras, the lions and the tigers and the spotted ponies all paraded by the Brown Pony. Mary Jane and Danny said it was the nicest circus day they had ever known. So did the Brown Pony.

Without Matches

THERE are many substitutes for matches that may be used in an emergency but they take a great deal of time and much patience.

Make it a rule, if going into the woods, to take along three small boxes of safety matches. They may be a means of saving your life if you have an accident and cannot go far for help.

However, suppose you have not a match left, and need a fire. Often, after a night's fire is apparently out, down deep are some embers that may be used



for a new fire. If you have a good thin glass lens place it in the sun in the middle of dry leaves and paper until it is burning hot. The Indians use two dry, soft, non-resinous sticks of wood which they rub together for fire. Indeed the savages carry these two proven sticks as the civilized carry matches.

Sometimes matches may be dampened by some accident. Roll them through

your hair, or roll them between the hands with the head out.

If making a fire, always remember that the preservation of it may be a matter of your own life. Never let the embers die out entirely, though always leave them covered for safety's sake. Even a spark from it will save the necessity of finding match substitutes at all. —Clay Alexander.

Learn To Speak With Flags

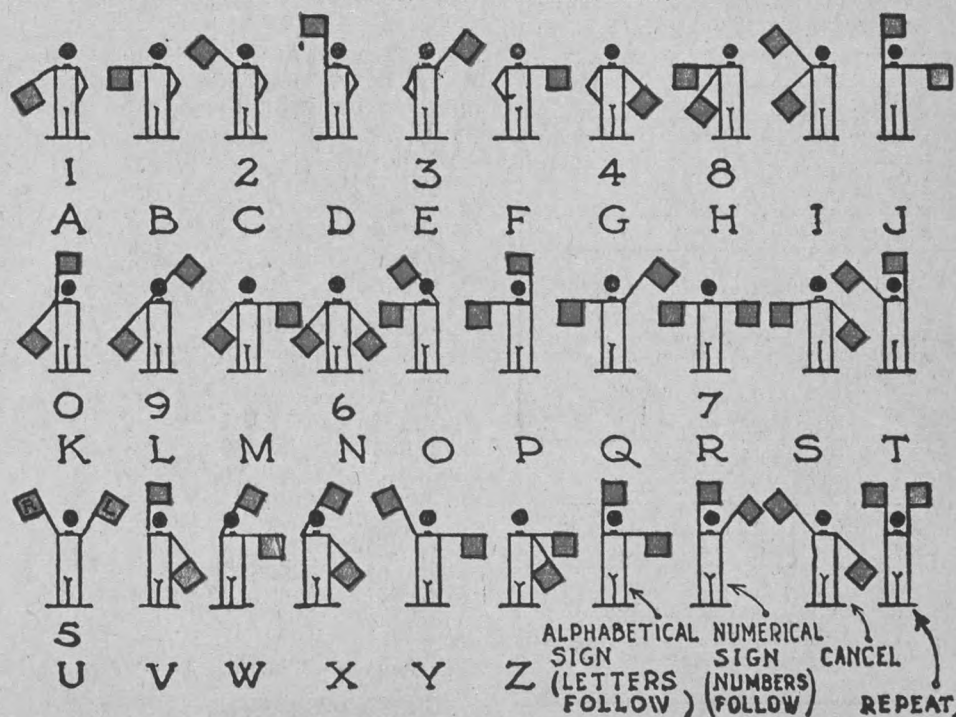
IF you get together with a friend and learn the flag alphabet you will be able to send messages to each other. A flag message will carry as far as the signaller and the person who is signalled to, can be seen by each other. For flags, tie white handkerchiefs to a couple of sticks.

Each figure illustrated shows the position in which to hold the flags for each letter of the alphabet. The first "circle"—A to G—you make with your right hand as far as D (which is straight up over your head) and the rest with your left. The second "circle"—H to N—you will find takes both arms; the right one as if you were making A, the left one across your chest. You then go on moving the left arm round while you keep the right arm still. (Notice that J is left out of this circle. It comes later.) The

third "circle"—O to S—here your right arm sticks at the B position while the left goes round. The fourth "circle" takes in T, U, Y and the "erase" sign. The fifth "circle" takes in the "numeral" sign, J (which is also the alphabetical sign) and V. The sixth "circle" takes in W and X. The seventh "circle" takes in Z.

The official order of signals is this: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, Y, erase sign, numeral sign, alphabetical sign (which is also J), V, W, X, Z.

Number 1 is made the same as the letter A, number 2 is the same as C, number 3 is the same as E, and so on as shown. Since the same positions may stand for both letters and numbers, it is necessary to give the alphabetical sign, when letters will follow, and the numerical sign when numbers will follow.—A.T.



Ad. Index

Apart from giving Guide readers a ready reference to items advertised in this issue, the coupon below may be used to order literature, samples, etc., offered our readers, by our advertisers. Advertisers offering literature, samples, etc., are numbered at the left and these numbers should be used in the coupon. Where stamps, labels, etc., are required an "X" appears alongside the number. The ad. itself will tell you what to send.

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THE COUNTRY GUIDE, July, 1946.
Winnipeg, Man.

From the items numbered I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

Name.....

P.O.....

Prov.....

Numbers.....

Please print plainly.



"MANY years ago," writes a woman who does not want her name published, "my father had a very big crop of potatoes on his farm 25 miles south of Brandon. He had dug a well 19 feet deep without striking water so he put a lot of the potatoes in the bottom of the well, intending to try some other spot for water. But it so happened that he did not need a well very badly for another three years so he didn't dig. Then he took a notion that it would be easier to take the potatoes out of the old well and dig it deeper than to dig another well. He found the potatoes in perfectly good condition after 3½ years, so good in fact that he took a wagon load to Brandon and got \$2.00 a bushel for them. He then started to dig the well deeper and got lots of water after digging only another foot."

Has anyone else an authentic story on how long potatoes have been kept in good condition?

* * *

SYLVIA BROEKEL of Star City, Sask., reports as follows:

Among others to be inconvenienced because of strikes during the month of May was a registered Duroc Jersey boar by the name of Eureka Smooth Going 25Y-26588.

Eureka was delayed in starting his trip to Cambridge, New Zealand but his owners Stoltz and Edwards, breeders of improved type Duroc Jersey swine at Eureka Farm, Nokomis, Sask., finally got him off on May 23.

He was shipped via Vancouver, sailed on the S.S. Waikemo, would be on the water approximately 60 days; remain in quarantine 40 days at Wellington before proceeding to his new owner at Cambridge.

E.S.G. 25Y was quite a pet at Eureka Farm and it was unfortunate he looked so savage, for at heart he was—a gentleman.

In order that new hands should not misjudge his real character, his owners included the following verse among his credentials:

A vicious looking hog I am,
But looks belie, for really I
Am docile as a lamb.
Feel down my smooth and tawny sides,
Behold my ample rear,
And, gentle master, come and scratch
Behind my royal ear.

* * *

THE rains have come to Alberta, but, says D. M. McClellan, of Kirriemuir, referring no doubt to the days of the Big Drought: One year it was dry around here, very dry. Mr. Osborne wondered why his pigs were getting so thin. But one day he noticed that they had all cracked on account of how dry it was. As soon as he fed them the swill it would all run out. So what did he do? Before each feeding he took his pigs to a slough and soaked them. The soaking closed the cracks. Then they would hold the swill. They did far better after that.



AN Ontario magistrate has sentenced a farmer to seven days in jail for driving a tractor while drunk. It didn't help any when the defendant's counsel pointed out that the man's 250-acre farm had been flooded in the storm which surrounded the Windsor tornado. To a man in the street, ruled the magistrate, a passing tractor is a motor vehicle. These are not the good old days when the old mare could be depended on to get a man home in any stage of inebriation.

* * *

PRIVATE BELLVY, writes from Ontario but says he comes from Saskatchewan, which we can quite believe after reading this: Two years ago last summer we had a terrible wind storm in my part of Saskatchewan. It blew so hard that it picked up a board and held it against the wall of the barn for three days. That wasn't anything to write about but this board happened to be across a knot hole and the vibration of the board played Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue and kept it up for three days and three nights.

* * *

SOME months ago we ran a short article on ferreting. There must be something fascinating about ferrets and ferreting, particularly when recalling boyhood experiences, as we have had several articles sent in about them. Some of them quite controversial in tone to say the least. But we have given about all the space we can spare to this ancient sport or art, or whatever it is. In any case it might be a good idea for authorities on ferreting who have moved to these plains to get together and arrive at some agreement on the facts of ferreting so that those of us who never saw a ferret wouldn't be in such a state of utter confusion.

* * *

MRS. Margaret Cartmell writes of these two interesting experiences she had with rabbits:

I had always thought of rabbits as very timid creatures until the following incident altered my opinion. I was walking home from my school one winter's evening when I came upon a rabbit munching on some green feed that had fallen to the middle of the road from a passing sleigh. As I drew near I expected Mr. Bunny to go bounding away, but nothing doing! He just put back his ears and thumped the ground angrily with his foot as much as to say, "You be on your way! I'm having my supper." Evidently his great desire for the green feed overcame his fear of humans.

One day I was hunting for eggs near an old shed. As I passed over to one side I saw nestled among the rosebriers a baby rabbit, perhaps four or five weeks old. It was squatted down on an old slab, its ears tight to its head to lessen its chance of discovery, I suppose. Not a quiver of a whisker betrayed its presence. Only the expression in the big soft eyes showed fear. Not wishing to alarm it further, I crept quietly away.

Improved Kitchens

Continued from page 52

The preparation centre is on the northeast corner and one door was moved to where a window was before. A double window was made on the east wall, a casement window was placed above the sink on the east wall. Careful study was made of all cupboards planned and what was to be placed in them, for the greatest convenience. These were listed in the report. Handles are of chrome. Counter tops are covered with red and black linoleum, cemented down, to match floor covering. Walls and ceiling finished in light cream, woodwork is done in ivory enamel, curtains are red and white checkedingham. Power outlets for range, refrigerator, other electrical appliances and radio were put in proper places. Lighting was carefully planned.

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Practical Books and Bulletins

"A Country Guide Service"

22. **Hardy Fruits**, by G. F. Chipman—25 cents postpaid.
23. **Farm Workshop Guide**, edited by R. D. Colquette—illustrations and instructions for gadgets, and practical farm plans—50 cents postpaid (or Free with a \$1.00-for-2-year subscription).
50. **The Countrywoman Handbook**, Book No. 1—Kitchen Labor Savers, Home Decorating, Pattern Reading, Getting Rid of Flies, Bugs, and Beetles, etc., etc.—25c postpaid.
52. **The Countrywoman Handbook**, Book No. 3—Nutrition (foods necessary for proper quantities of vitamins, calories, minerals, etc.), Canning Meats and Vegetables, Curing Meats, Drying Vegetables, Storing Vegetables, etc., etc.—25c.
53. **Farmer's Handbook on Livestock**, Book No. 4—Livestock Nutrition, Livestock Pests and Diseases, etc., etc.—25 cents postpaid.
54. **Farmer's Handbook on Soils and Crops**, Book No. 5—Types of soils. Erosion control. Weed control. Forage crops, etc., etc., postpaid 25c.
55. **Farmer's Handbook on Poultry**, Book No. 6—Poultry Housing; Culling Poultry; Breeding and Chick Care; Egg Production; Producing for Meat; Poultry Breeding; Pests and Diseases; Concerning Turkeys; Raising Geese, etc., postpaid 25c.

BEAUTY AND HEALTH BULLETINS, 1c Each

1. How to Take a Home Manicure.
2. Care of Hands.
3. Care of the Feet.
4. Treating of Superfluous Hair.
5. Daintiness in Dressing.
6. How to Care for Your Skin.
7. Skin Problems.
8. Take a Facial at Home.
9. Care of the Hair.
10. Hair Problems.
11. How to Use Powder, Rouge, and Lipstick.
12. Mouth Hygiene.
13. Getting Ready for a Permanent.
14. Use and Care of Hair Brushes.
15. How to Choose Toilet Soap.

Note:—All Beauty and Health Bulletins OR any one Handbook may be obtained free with a \$1.00 subscription to The Country Guide.

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